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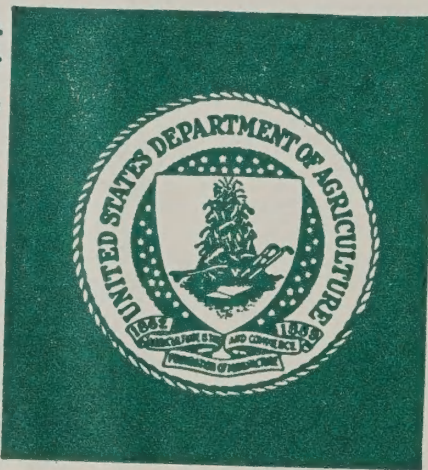
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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE IN THE 1980'S: ⁵⁰ #6

Baseline Projections for the Farm Sector to 1989 / #c

Prepared by the National and
International Economics Divisions
of the Economic Research Service
of the U.S. Department of Agriculture . --

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The following report was prepared in October of 1981 by a number of Agency analysts from the Crops Branch, the Animal Products Branch, the Fruits, Vegetables and Sweeteners Branch, the Economic Indicators and Statistics Branch, the World Analysis Branch, the Trade Policy Branch, and the six foreign regional branches of the National and International Economic Divisions.

The materials were prepared in this form for limited distribution to the outlook and research community inside and outside the Department of Agriculture. The views expressed wherein are not necessarily those of ERS or USDA.

November 1981

PART 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Introduction

This report was generated to provide policymakers and program managers with a broad indication of the direction the agricultural sector is likely to move in over the decade ahead. The materials presented here are not forecasts of what will happen but rather projections of what could happen if the study's assumptions about factors inside and outside the farm sector prove valid. Hence, while the report includes a number of detailed projections, its value is in its identification of the factors likely to be at play in the 1980's and their general implications for the state of U.S. agriculture.

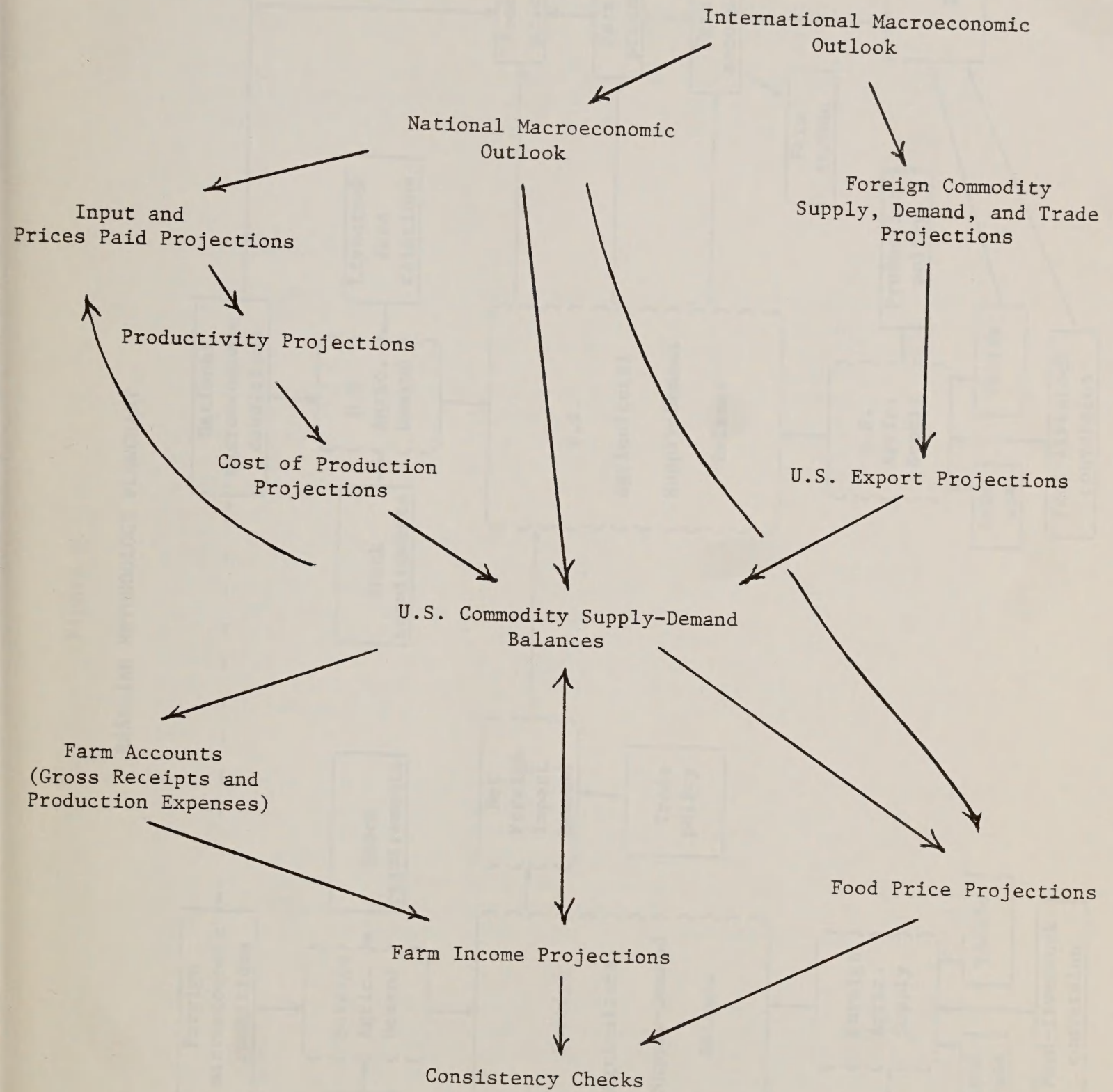
The report is based on a necessarily simplistic notion of how the agricultural sector works. The projections concentrate on key variables such as foreign food, feed, and fiber production, consumption, and trade; domestic commodity supply-demand balances; and sector-wide indicators such as resource and input use, farm income, and food prices. The projections are also "normalized" in that temporary disruptions, due to interannual variations in weather and yields or fluctuations in export demand, are not analyzed. While critical in the short run, providing for these temporary disruptions in a longer term study can disguise underlying developments. A note is included at the end of the study on the potential impact of interannual variations.

The projections are, however, comprehensive and well integrated. Provision is made for linkages between key variables and the variables projected are representative enough to support generalizations about the sector as a whole. The baseline methodology is summarized in Figures 1 and 2.

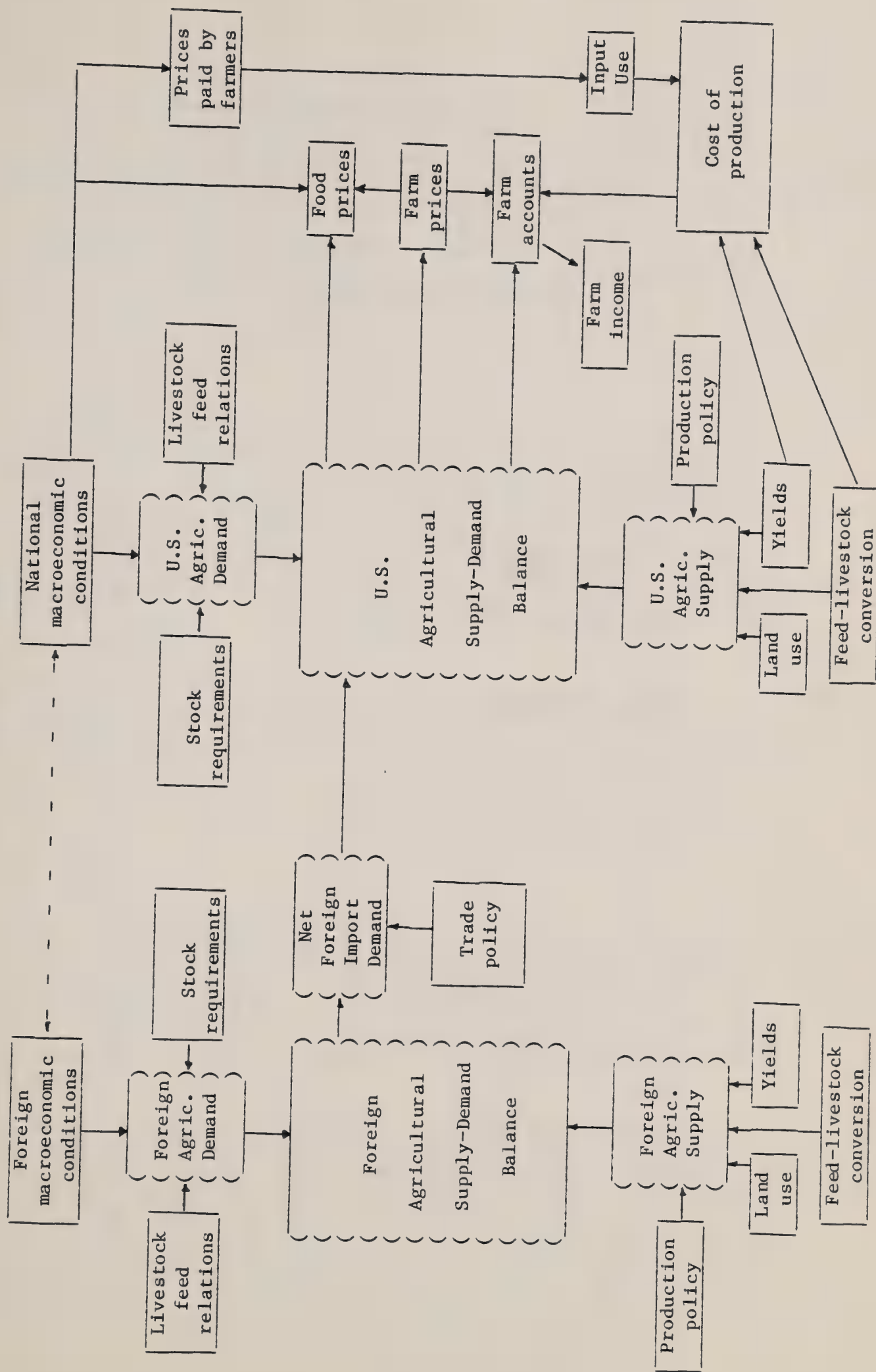
The exercise started with development of the exogenous national and international economic and population growth assumptions reported on in Part 2. The international economic and population assumptions, combined with taste variables and historical livestock-feeding rations, were used to generate estimates of foreign demand for agricultural products. These foreign demand estimates were then combined with foreign agricultural supply estimates, based on exogenous resource and productivity assumptions, to estimate import demand for U.S. agricultural products. The foreign resource and productivity assumptions are detailed in Part 2 and the foreign supply, demand, and trade projections are detailed in Part 3.

The national macroeconomic assumptions were used in combination with population, taste, and livestock feeding information to generate estimates of U.S. domestic demand for farm products. The U.S. macroeconomic assumptions are also used to generate projections of prices paid for key farm inputs. Projections of prices paid, along with yield projections and assumptions about resource and input use, served as the basis for generating estimates of the costs of producing agricultural products. U.S. production of agricultural products was then projected on the basis of foreign import and domestic demand estimates, resource and productivity information, and production cost indicators.

Figure 1. Projections Methodology



BASELINE METHODOLOGY FLOWCHART



The resulting commodity supply-demand balances, reported on in Part 4, are the core of the exercise and were used to generate farm income estimates. Farm price indicators were combined with the general macroeconomic assumptions to generate food price estimates. Farm income and food price projections are reported in Part 5.

The report's detailed projections for the 600 variables analyzed are reported in appendix tables listed at the end of this section. The materials that follow highlight major implications.

II. General Summary

The agricultural projections summarized in the following materials suggest that the 1980's will be a period of continued adjustment for U.S. agriculture. Foreign and domestic demand for agricultural products is likely to continue to be strong but increasingly variable. Accelerating growth in food and feed import demand in the middle income countries, combined with continued, albeit slower, growth elsewhere in the world, should keep U.S. agricultural exports growing only marginally slower than the 5 to 8 percent rates of the 1960's and 1970's.

Growth in conventional sources of U.S. domestic demand, such as food and feed, combined with growth in unconventional sources, such as industrial uses and energy conversion, should increase total domestic demand as rapidly as the 1.0-to 1.2-percent rates of the 1960's and 1970's. These foreign and domestic forces combined should increase total demand for U.S. agricultural products 2.4 to 2.8 percent per year. Interannual variations are such that actual year-to-year swings could be as high as 5 percent and as low as -1 percent.

Meeting this growing demand for farm products will put added pressure on the U.S. agricultural resource base. Arable land and water resources will come under increased pressure as more of the readily available cropland is put into use and acreage already under cultivation is shifted toward more intensive uses. As a result, the pace of productivity gains will have to quicken--to possibly 1.5 to 1.75 percent per year--to expand production 2.4 to 2.8 percent per year for the decade.

The macroeconomic setting likely in the 1980's and the cost of committing more land and water resources to use will make the gains in production needed to balance demand dependent on moderate increases in nominal and possibly real farm returns. Even with substantial productivity gains, farm prices will have to be more attractive in nominal and possibly even in real terms in the 1980's than in much of the late 1970's to overcome the impact of likely increases in the costs of production and to encourage investment in resource development.

Summaries of the major components of the baseline follow.

Trade Perspective

The export projections underlying the baseline are based on foreign agricultural supply, demand, and trade forecasts for wheat, feed grains, rice, oilseeds, cotton, and livestock for a 29-region world.

Foreign demand estimates were based on an assessment of the population and income growth rates, changes in tastes, and livestock-feed conversion rates likely in the 1980's. Population growth abroad was assumed to slow marginally from 1.8 percent currently to about 1.7 percent by 1989. Economic activity was assumed to be considerably less favorable than over the 1960's and 1970's. Most countries' real GNP growth rates were assumed to slow in the first half of the 1980's to two-thirds the rates of the last two decades; their inflation and unemployment rates were forecast half-again as high as the rates reported over the 1960's and 1970's. Economic growth was assumed to recover somewhat in the second half of the decade.

In the critical area of tastes and preferences, the transition toward stronger livestock demand in the more affluent developing countries was assumed to continue and, in selected cases, to accelerate. As a result of these forces, foreign demand was projected to grow 2.5 to 2.7 percent per year, compared with 2.7 to 2.8 percent over the post-war period to date.

Foreign supply forecasts were based on arable area and productivity trends modified to reflect constraints on land supplies and factors likely to accelerate or slow growth in yields. Projected foreign production growth rates tend to lag marginally below the rates of the last two decades. Supply increases over the 1980's average 2.2 to 2.4 percent, compared with 2.5-to 2.8-percent increases over the post-war period.

Foreign import demand for U.S. products was calculated as the difference between projected foreign supply and demand. The growth in U.S. agricultural export volume suggested by these estimates averages 4 to 6 percent per year in volume terms and 10 to 13 percent in value terms. The United States supplied 40 percent of the volume in world agricultural trade during 1980, up from 25 percent in 1970.

This share is projected to reach 45 percent by 1989, emphasizing the growing dependence of foreign markets on U.S. agriculture. This dependency is also likely to be reflected in export prices. Stable to slightly higher real export prices are expected for agricultural products in the 1980's despite an expected continuation of inflation at 6 to 10 percent per year.

As a result, the value of U.S. farm exports in the 1980's could continue to increase dramatically. Slower economic growth in the first half of the decade may put price and quantity gains at lower 10 percent end of the range. With economic recovery later in the decade, however, export value gains could approach 13 percent.

National Perspective

The baseline's domestic commodity supply-demand balances for the 1980's point toward a farm sector faced with 1) increasing demand for its products here and abroad; 2) pressure to function far closer to full capacity on a sustained basis than in the post-war period to date, and 3) pressures from the macroeconomy likely to increase the cost of sustaining--let alone expanding--agricultural production.

Prospects for increased demand for U.S. agricultural products relate to three factors--strong export demand, moderate increases in conventional food and feed sources of domestic demand, and sharp increases in unconventional energy-related sources of domestic demand. The rationale underlying the baseline's bullish export demand prospects has been noted above. The rationale for growth in domestic demand relates to macroeconomic and population factors on the one hand and industrial and energy feedstock factors on the other.

The baseline assumes that economic activity in the United States in the 1980's will lag somewhat below the levels reported during the 1960's and 1970's; real GNP growth is assumed to average less than 3 percent. Inflation and unemployment are assumed to continue to be troublesome problems. Inflation is likely to slow somewhat from recent highs, to possibly 7 percent by 1985. Unemployment is expected to peak early in the decade at near 8 percent and decline to about 6.5 percent by 1985. Interest rates are expected to remain high in 1981 and early 1982, then decline as a result of some slowdown in inflation. Macroeconomic prospects improve considerably near mid-decade; growth rates strengthen and inflation and unemployment rates weaken as tight monetary and fiscal policy and a concerted effort to raise capital and labor productivity generate an economic rebound.

The impact of this macroeconomic scenario on domestic demand for agricultural products is mixed. Conventional demand for commodities shows little strength. Domestic demand for feedstuffs is expected to increase only slightly faster than population growth as a result of weak demand for livestock products and pressures within the livestock sector to realize feeding efficiencies. Per capita red and poultry meat consumption is expected to remain fairly stable over the 1980-85 period, averaging near the 240 pounds consumed in 1980. Beef and broiler consumption gains will be offset by a decline in pork consumption. Food demand for most other products is expected to about keep pace with population growth.

Less conventional sources of demand, however, are forecast to increase appreciably faster than in the 1970's. This is due in large part to stronger demand for agricultural products for energy conversion and industrial uses such as corn sweeteners. As a result, combined growth in foreign and domestic demand, estimated at 2.4 to 2.8 percent per year, is likely to be strong enough to rule out any substantial year-after-year stock accumulation despite sustained record or near record acreage in the major crops. However, interannual variations in foreign and domestic demand combined could raise or lower this rate 50% in any one

year; in fact, the probability of a decade of regular 2.4 to 2.8 percent annual increases in demand is near zero.

Should this general pace of growth in demand materialize, capacity utilization in the farm sector is not likely to slip below the records reported in 1979 and 1981. U.S. crop production is projected to increase 2 to 3 percent yearly, assuming normal weather and constraints on resources and productivity gains slow area expansion. Planted acreage is expected to increase 13 to 15 million acres, compared with an increase of 25 million between 1975 and 1980. Expansion in feed grain, oilseed, and wheat acreage will likely more than offset an expected decline in cotton area. Crop yields in 1982 are assumed to decline to trend levels from 1981's highs; yields are forecast to increase 1 to 2 percent annually over the remainder of the period due to improved seed and steady increases in input usage both to raise yields on new acreage and sustain yields in areas already under cultivation.

Output of livestock products is forecast to increase appreciably slower at less than 5 percent from 1981 to 1989--with more beef, broilers, eggs, and milk but less pork in the mix. This slower rate of growth reflects the expectation that livestock input prices will rise faster than product prices over most of the period.

Should these demand and supply prospects materialize and the baseline's assumptions about the macroeconomy prove valid, the farm sector faces considerable pressure on production costs. Given past relationships between prices paid and general macroeconomic indicators, the index of prices paid by farmers could increase almost 70 percent between 1981 and 1989, or somewhat above the anticipated 65 percent gain in inflation.

As a result, the cost of producing farm commodities should continue to escalate. Increases in energy prices will affect the agricultural sector through significantly higher fuel and fertilizer prices, as well as through its impact on the overall inflation rate. Chemical prices will also outpace the inflation rate, due in part to restrictive regulations.

Feed prices will be higher in real terms, but feeder livestock prices will be lower. Increasing prices and growth in use of inputs are expected to raise farmers' short-term debt and increase finance costs at about the general rate of inflation. Given the likely rate of debt rollover as farmers replace 5 and 6 percent loans with 8 to 12 percent loans, total interest expenses could increase 15 to 20 percent per year until at least 1985.

As noted above, strong growth in demand for farm products, combined with the impact of high production costs, are projected to push nominal product prices up sharply, possibly at or even marginally above the inflation rate. If so, net farm income in 1972 dollars would average \$11 to \$12 billion over the 1983-87 period, compared with about \$11 billion in 1980 and \$8 billion in 1982, and rise to \$15-\$16 billion by the end of the decade, primarily in response to cyclical livestock pressures.

Corn and soybeans are expected to be the most profitable of the major crops in the early 1980's. Several of the other crops face a severe price-cost squeeze as growth in prices received lag at or below increases in total costs and, in selected years and U.S. regions, variable costs. Livestock producers face a serious cost-price squeeze in several years. Within the sector, cattle producers will be in a generally favorable position, while pork and poultry producers face several years of mixed returns.

Implied in these higher nominal and possibly real farm prices and the macroeconomic indicators that influence food marketing margins is a continued, but more moderate rise in food prices to the consumer. Farm prices are projected to increase 6 to 9 percent per year over the period. Food marketing costs closely parallel the general inflation rate, and are expected to average 5 to 8 percent per year. These two forces combined suggest retail food price increases of 5 to 8 percent in nominal terms and possibly 0 to 1 percent in real terms. This compares with an average 9 percent nominal increase, or a 1 to 2 percent real decrease, in retail food prices over the 1977-80 period.

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PART 2. GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

I. Introduction

Developments within the U.S. agricultural sector over the next decade will depend in large part on forces working outside the sector. Among the most critical of these forces are the economic and population factors that affect demand for agricultural products and economic, resource, and productivity factors that affect the supply of agricultural products. Also critical are agricultural, trade, and development policies. These forces, treated as exogeneous assumptions in this exercise, are summarized in the section that follows.

II. National and International Economic Assumptions

Growth in economic activity worldwide is expected to be slower in the 1980's than over the 1960's or 1970's. However, given the distribution of economic activity across countries and its impact on the composition of diets, increasing affluence should continue to be a major source of growth in agricultural demand. Moreover, agriculture's increasingly close ties to the rest of the economy will mean that macroeconomic factors such as inflation and interest rates will also be key determinants of growth in supply and producer returns over the 1980's.

A. The U.S. Macroeconomic Outlook

Forecasters are in general agreement that the economic outlook for the United States over the decade will depend in large part on the monetary and fiscal policies adopted to reduce inflation and encourage real growth. The baseline projections assume slow but steady growth in the money supply; growth in nominal gross national product (GNP) is assumed to slow to less than 9 percent per year by the end of the decade, compared with over 11 percent in 1981.

However, the portion of growth in nominal GNP due to inflation should decline significantly. Real GNP is assumed to grow at an average annual rate of 3 percent from 1982 to 1985, while the implicit GNP deflator is assumed to grow about 7 percent. From 1986 to 1989, real GNP is expected to rise 3.3 percent per year while price increases average 6 percent (Table 2-1).

While tight monetary policies are assumed to restrain growth in nominal GNP over the 1980's, fiscal policies designed to stimulate savings, investment, and productivity are assumed to generate stronger growth in real GNP and lower inflation. The consumption share of real GNP is assumed to decline from 64 percent in 1982 to 62 percent by 1989. This declining consumption share implies increased savings and an increase in the investment share of real GNP from about 15 percent in 1982 to about 18 percent in 1989. Also implied in these macroeconomic forecasts is a decline in the Government's share of the total GNP from about 19 percent in 1982 to about 17 percent by 1989; large increases

Table 2-1--U.S. Macroeconomic Indicators

	:	:
	:	:
Item	1982-85	1986-89
	average	average
	:	:
	:	:
	:	<u>Percent</u>
Real GNP Growth Rate	2.8	3.3
	:	:
Real Disposable Per Capita	:	:
Income	2.0	2.3
	:	:
Annual Percent Change in the:	:	:
Implicit GNP Deflator	6.9	5.9
	:	:
Unemployment Rate	6.9	5.5
	:	:
Short-Term Interest Rate	10.9	8.9
	:	:
Long-Term Interest Rate	11.9	9.8
	:	:
Per Capita Food Consumption :	:	:
Growth Rate	1.0	1.5
	:	:

Note: For detailed annual projections, see Table 2-2.

in defense outlays will likely prevent any sharper decline in the Government share. No specific assumptions are made concerning the Federal budget deficit. However, the analysis underlying the assumptions used here suggests that without further spending reductions, economic conditions will prevent balancing the budget before late in the decade (see Table 2-2).

Growth Patterns Over the 1980's

The year-to-year pattern of economic activity likely in the 1980's will reflect the influence of a dampened business cycle restrained by slow but steady monetary growth. Tight money will likely keep economic growth sluggish through 1982; any marked recovery from the stagflation of the late 1970's and early 1980's is assumed to be delayed until 1983. Relatively strong growth is assumed in 1983 and 1984, followed by a slowdown in 1985 and 1986, stronger growth in 1987 and 1988, and a slowdown in 1989 and 1990.

Nominal interest rates are expected to decline in tandem with slowing inflation rates. Real interest rates, however, are assumed to continue high by historical standards and average above 4 percent in 1982-85 and about 3 percent in 1986-89. The spread between short and long term rates reflects a typical yield curve over the course of the business cycle.

Table 2-2

Macroeconomic Assumptions - Ten Year Baseline

Assumption Variables	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<u>Gross National Product</u>									
Nominal	2913.6	3179.1	3540.8	3902.9	4248.4	4646.5	5117.4	5588.0	6083.7
Real (1972\$)	1506.5	1529.1	1587.2	1642.8	1682.2	1725.9	1793.2	1859.6	1915.4
Percent Change	1.7	1.5	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.0
* Implicit GNP Deflator	193.4	207.9	223.1	237.6	252.6	269.2	285.4	300.5	317.6
* Percent Change	9.0	7.5	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.3	5.7
<u>Consumption (1972\$)</u>									
Total	960.1	974.1	1007.0	1037.9	1058.5	1081.5	1119.0	1155.6	1185.2
Durables	141.8	149.1	155.1	160.8	164.1	168.2	176.7	183.7	189.5
Services	452.1	456.8	474.7	491.9	504.2	517.8	538.5	559.0	576.2
Non-Durables	366.2	367.8	377.2	385.2	390.2	395.4	403.8	413.0	419.5
** Food	184.5	185.6	191.2	196.2	199.3	202.9	209.2	215.2	220.0
** Percent Change	1.6	0.7	2.9	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.1	2.9	2.2
** Per Capita	802.5	800.1	815.3	828.3	833.3	840.0	857.6	873.9	884.4
** Percent Change	0.6	-0.3	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.8	2.1	1.9	1.2
<u>Investment (1972\$)</u>	211.2	223.6	240.7	258.0	273.3	289.7	310.8	332.3	352.6
<u>Net Exports (1972\$)</u>	45.6	44.3	45.4	46.3	46.7	47.2	48.1	49.1	49.8
<u>Government (1972\$)</u>	289.5	287.1	294.2	300.6	303.9	307.6	315.3	322.6	327.7
<u>Disposable Personal Income Per Capita</u>									
Nominal	8744	9548	10532	11497	12392	13422	14640	15832	17069
Percent Change	9.2	9.1	10.3	9.2	7.8	8.3	9.1	8.1	7.8
Real (1972\$)	4514.0	4572.7	4700.7	4818.2	4885.7	4963.9	5107.8	5245.7	5350.6
Percent Change	0.9	1.3	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.6	2.9	2.7	2.0
PCE Deflator	193.7	208.8	224.1	238.6	253.7	270.4	286.6	301.8	319.0
Percent Change	8.2	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.3	5.7
<u>Interest Rates</u>									
3 Month T-Bills	14.5	12.0	11.3	10.5	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.7
5 Year T-Bonds	14.8	13.5	12.3	11.5	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.3	9.7
<u>Unemployment Rate</u>	7.5	8.2	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.0
<u>Total Population</u>	229.9	232.2	234.5	236.9	239.2	241.6	244.0	246.5	248.9

* Best indicators for general inflation rate.

** Best indicators for consumer demand for food.

Long term rates are assumed to be about 1 point above short-term rates during the growth phase of the cycle, with the spread declining to about 0.5 points during the expected 1985-86 growth slowdown.

The longer-term outlook for consumer demand for food is less optimistic than the outlook for several of the other major sectors of the economy. The share of the average consumer's income spent on food and beverages declined from about 26 percent in 1960 to 22 percent in 1970 and declined further to 19 percent in 1980. This downward trend in the food share of the consumer's dollar is expected to continue, but at a more moderate pace to about 18 percent by 1989. Given the growth in per capita income assumed through 1989, consumer's per capita food expenditures are expected to grow at less than 2 percent per year.

B. The Foreign Macroeconomic Outlook

Growth in economic activity outside the United States is projected to average 3.2 percent annually from 1981 to 1985 and to increase to 3.7 percent over the 1986-90 period. Growth for the decade as a whole is assumed to be 3.4 percent, or substantially below the 4 to 5 percent rates of the 1960's and 1970's.

These assumptions reflect most macroeconomic forecasters' concern with oil price shocks and the tight fiscal and monetary policies currently being enforced by most countries in an attempt to dampen inflation. Also at play, however, are forecasters' expectations about 1) tightening supplies of and rising prices for key inputs other than energy, and 2) lagging growth in capital and labor productivity (see Table 2-3).

Economic activity in the two dozen industrialized countries that dominate the world economy is forecast to grow appreciably more slowly in the 1980's than in the late 1970's. Annual growth for the decade is projected to be 3 percent, compared with 5 percent over the two previous decades. Growth in the traditionally high-growth countries over the early 1980's may average only about two-thirds the rates of the last two decades. Overdue adjustments in technology, energy use, and structure are assumed to be well underway by 1985, increasing growth from an average 2.7 percent per year over 1981-85 to 3.4 percent per year over 1986-90.

In the centrally planned countries, economic growth is also assumed to be slower than past rates. In China, cutbacks in investment, relatively slow growth in agriculture, and a program of domestic economic adjustment are expected to keep growth rates below their historical average. The Soviet Union's current Five Year Plan suggests slower economic growth in several key sectors, moreover, labor force expansion is expected to slow over the decade.

Growth in the majority of the developing countries is assumed to slow, reflecting energy and productivity problems compounded by a slowdown in exports.

Table 2-3. Changes in Real Gross National Product, Selected Countries and Regions, 1980-1990 ^{1/}

Region ^{2/}	: 1980	: 1981	: 1982	: 1983	: 1984	: 1985
	--Annual percent change--					
Developed Countries						
United States	: -0.1	2.0	2.5	3.8	3.5	2.4
Canada	: 1.5	1.9	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
EC-9	: 1.2	-1.0	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Other Western Europe	: 1.5	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
South Africa	: 8.0	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0
Japan	: 4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Australia	: 2.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Centrally Planned Countries						
Eastern Europe	: 1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
USSR	: 2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
PRC	: 4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
Developing Countries						
Latin America:						
Mexico	: 7.4	8.0	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.0
Argentina	: -0.2	-3.0	3.2	3.8	4.9	5.6
Brazil	: 5.0	3.0	1.2	5.2	6.1	5.6
North Africa/Middle East:						
High income	: 10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Low income	: 2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.3
Other Africa	: 2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Southeast Asia	: 5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Thailand	: 6.5	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
South Asia	: 5.5	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.0	6.0
India	: 8.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5
East Asia						
High income	: 1.2	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
South Korea	: -5.7	6.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Taiwan	: 6.0	5.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Low income	: 5.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6
Indonesia	: 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
Philippines	: 5.5	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5

^{1/} Data are calendar year.

^{2/} See Appendix 2.

SOURCE: Selected international and country sources.

Table 2-3. Changes in Real Gross National Product, Selected Countries and Regions, 1980-1990 ^{1/}

Region ^{2/}	: 1986	: 1987	: 1988	: 1989	: 1990
	:	:	:	:	:
	--Annual percent change--				
<u>Developed Countries</u>	:	:	:	:	:
United States	: 2.6	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.3
Canada	: 3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
EC-9	: 2.8	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.5
Other Western Europe	: 2.5	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.5
South Africa	: 3.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5
Japan	: 4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Australia	: 3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<u>Centrally Planned Countries</u>	:	:	:	:	:
Eastern Europe	: 2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
USSR	: 2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
PRC	: 5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
<u>Developing Countries</u>	:	:	:	:	:
Latin America:	:	:	:	:	:
Mexico	: 8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Argentina	: 5.7	6.0	6.7	7.4	8.0
Brazil	: 5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
North Africa/Middle East:	:	:	:	:	:
High income	: 10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
Low income	: 4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Other Africa	: 2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Southeast Asia	: 6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Thailand	: 6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
South Asia	: 7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
India	: 4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
East Asia	:	:	:	:	:
High income	: 8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
South Korea	: 7.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Taiwan	: 7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Low income	: 6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
Indonesia	: 6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Philippines	: 6.6	6.8	7.2	7.8	8.0

^{1/} Data are calendar year.

^{2/} See Appendix 2.

SOURCE: Selected international and country sources.

to the developed countries and the increasingly limited supplies of commercial and concessional capital available to finance development. Growth in most developing countries in the mid-1980's, however, is projected to be slightly faster than in the early 1980's as higher economic growth rates in the developed countries increase export opportunities.

Prospects for a relatively small group of middle income countries with a combined population of 600-700 million people--including several low-income developed and centrally planned countries and several high-income developing countries--stand out in marked contrast to this general outlook. Their brighter economic prospects depend largely on resource monopolies such as OPEC's hold on petroleum, on well-planned and administered development programs, and in several cases on sufficient growth momentum to overcome the problems outlined above.

Despite these assumptions of relatively low world income growth rates, the baseline points toward income-related growth in world demand for agricultural products at roughly the record pace of the post-war period to date. Changes in economic activity across countries and the absolute levels of income forecast for much of the world minimize the negative impact of generally slower world economic growth. Despite slower growth in most developed countries, income-related shifts in diets toward more livestock products are likely to continue, and in several cases accelerate, in the middle income countries with more favorable economic prospects.

III. Population Assumptions

The continued growth in population likely over the 1980's will also be a major determinant of growth in demand for agricultural products. As in the 1960's and 1970's, however, the full impact of increases in the number of people to be fed is not likely to be reflected in the demand for agricultural products. The geographic distribution of population growth and increases in food production and consumption are likely to be different enough to result in a patchwork pattern of increases and decreases in per capita food consumption levels. As a result, a 20 percent gain in population worldwide is assumed to generate less than a 15 percent gain in demand for agricultural products between now and 1990.

In the United States, population growth in the 1980's is assumed to average 0.9 percent per year as the country moves closer to a zero-growth balance. Implied in this growth rate is an annual absolute increase of 2.4 million people compared with slightly larger increases over the 1960's and 1970's.

Population growth outside the United States is expected to slow from about 1.8 percent currently to about 1.7 percent by the end of the 1980's. Birth rates are likely to fall slightly faster than death rates, especially in the developing countries. A combination of higher incomes, higher female literacy, longer life expectancy, and family planning programs are the main factors that are assumed to lead to a decline in fertility rates. Population growth is expected to slow

significantly in China and decline moderately in South Asia and East Asia. Population growth in most of Africa and Latin America is expected to slow only slightly, if at all. Moreover, the decline in population growth rates assumed is small relative to the increasing per capita food needs associated with the population aging associated with a slowdown in population growth.

IV. Resource and Productivity Assumptions

The specific resource and productivity assumptions made for the United States and the foreign countries and regions analyzed in the report are outlined in detail in Parts III, IV, and V.

For the United States, resource assumptions were based on the information collected in the 1977 Soil Conservation Service Survey. The SCS study estimated the U.S. cropland base at 413 million acres and indicated that 36 million acres of additional land had high potential for conversion to cropland and another 91 million acres had medium potential for conversion. The 20 to 25 million acres of high potential cropland still unconverted by 1981 were assumed in this exercise to be the short term ceiling on acreage expansion.

This 5-percent reserve of readily available, relatively fertile acreage was assumed to be available for cropping but at a gradually rising cost--measured both in terms of the expense of conversion and the higher input use necessary to sustain yields. This increase in acreage, plus more intensive cropping patterns, was assumed to generate a modest annual increase in the use of most inputs despite likely gains in input prices.

Productivity in the U.S. agricultural sector was assumed to increase in line with the slowing historical trend of 1.25 to 1.5 percent per year of the last two decades. Individual crop yields were estimated on the basis of 1960-80 trends adjusted to reflect the impact of changes in acreage. Rates of growth vary from as high as 2.0 percent annually for corn to as low as 1.0 percent for sorghum, cotton, and soybeans. The results of these assumptions are treated in detail in the relevant sections of Parts 4 and 5.

Outside the United States, 1960-80 trends, modified judgementally, were used to estimate crop yields to 1989. Estimates take into account what appears to be a slowing of growth in yields in several of the developed countries with the highest productivity levels. The estimates also take into account the somewhat faster growth in productivity likely in several of the developing countries facing tightening area constraints and likely to emphasize increased use of yield-enhancing inputs. Provision is also made in the estimates for shifts in traditional cross-crop yield relationships in both the developed and developing countries.

Resource use abroad is also assumed to expand at about the trend rate of the last 10 years subject to constraints on the absolute level of acreage

available in regions such as North Africa and the Middle East, Eastern and Western Europe, and the Soviet Union.

V. Policy Assumptions

The developments of the 1970's demonstrated the crucial importance of agricultural, trade, and development policies in shaping the agricultural sector. The report assumes the following domestic and foreign policies are in place in the 1980's.

A. U.S. farm Policy Assumption

In general terms, agricultural policies in the United States were assumed to be geared toward more moderate levels of support and the freer functioning of the market. The absence of new legislation, to replace the Food And Agriculture Act of 1977, however, made it difficult to project policy specifics. Both the House and Senate have developed their own versions of farm legislation. The policy assumptions used here were based on an assessment of these bills and the Administration's position calling for less Government involvement in agricultural business decisions, greater flexibility for the Secretary of Agriculture to manage farm programs, and greater budget discipline than contained in the 1977 law.

As a result, the farm programs in place over the 1980's were assumed to lean toward moderate levels of support for wheat, feed grains, and dairy (such as those in the Senate bill) and use of set-asides only when carryover stocks are very large. The farmer owned grain reserve was assumed to continue along current lines. For cotton, there is little difference between the House and Senate bills in terms of possible impacts. Peanut and sugar assumptions are, at best, difficult to make. A scaled-back version of the Senate language lowering levels of support was consequently assumed for these latter commodities.

The specific program price indicators used here for the major commodities are shown in the appendix from page 39 to 56. In virtually all cases, however, the assumption of normal weather, slowed growth in acreage, trend growth yields, moderate growth in domestic demand, and strong growth in export demand keep farm prices well above the levels that would trigger program intervention.

B. Foreign Policy Assumptions

The specific policy assumptions used in generating the foreign regional commodity supply, demand, and trade forecasts are outlined in Table 2-4. In general terms, the developed countries were assumed to continue their current mix of protectionist agricultural and trade policies. The West European countries were assumed to continue their levy-based trade policies and domestic farm support policies; the EC was assumed to continue to export large quantities of grain.

Japan's policies aimed at promoting self-sufficiency were assumed to continue; the diversion of rice area to grain and forage production was assumed to slow growth in demand for imported feedstuffs.

It was also assumed that many of the centrally planned countries, faced with strong internal pressure to improve diets, would continue to liberalize their restrictive trade policies. The Soviet Union was assumed to continue to import large quantities of grain and oilseeds to support expanded livestock production; it was also assumed, however, that the Soviets would diversify their sources of supply and encourage expanded grain and oilseed production in Argentina and alternative suppliers other than the United States. Total Soviet grain and oilseed imports were forecast at 30 million tons per year. The projections assumed that the People's Republic of China continues its relaxed policy on imports to defuse domestic pressure for faster growth in food supplies and some diversification of diets.

Policy assumptions for the developing countries varied widely. Improving diets was assumed to be a high priority goal in the middle income countries, while conserving scarce foreign exchange was assumed to be the high priority goal in the lower income countries. No drastic change was assumed in the developing countries' food and farm policies, which generally favor urban consumers at the expense of rural producers.

The projections assume that the other exporters will take the appropriate steps to expand their export capacities 2 or 3 percent per year. Canada, Australia, and Argentina are assumed to have improved their transportation systems. Argentina and Australia are assumed to continue their aggressive export promotion programs.

Table II-4. Policy and Economic Assumptions through 1989

Country or area	Foreign exchange position	Agricultural and trade policy
Developed countries		
United States	: U.S. dollar to hold fairly steady : against other major currencies.	: The United States is likely to favor : policies that will promote U.S. exports, : though budgetary spending probably will : remain tight.
Canada	: Canadian dollar to hold steady or ap- : preciate moderately against U.S. dol- : lar.	: Canada will expand production of major : agricultural grains and will improve : transportation system in an effort to : support growth in export sales.
EC-9	: New European Monetary System (EMS) : will strengthen and bring more sta- : bility to EC currencies as economic : and monetary policies tend toward har- : monization. European Currency Unit : will remain strong relative to U.S. : dollar.	: Small increases in support prices, : and therefore minimum import prices, : will continue, with the size of : variable levies declining. System : designed to restrict production of : milk and sugar will be instituted. : Large grain exports will continue, : but subsidies will be smaller.
Other Western Europe	: Generally fair-to-poor position expect- : ed through the mid-1980's.	: Spain, Portugal, and Greece adapting : policies to fit within the EC's CAP. : EC export subsidies may encourage : poultry production for export in : Spain. Support price will remain : above world levels, but price in- : creases may slow from increases : seen in the 1970's.
South Africa	: Present surplus and large foreign : exchange reserves will be reduced : as imports increase relative to ex- : ports due to rapid economic growth : in South Africa compared to slower : growth in export markets.	: Large government role in marketing : and price determination will : continue, with prices set in : accordance with domestic needs, and : with some reference but not subject : to world market levels. If nec- : essary, stabilization funds will : continue to finance moderate losses : in corn exports. National policy : will continue to favor self-suf- : ficiency in basic foods.

Country or area	Foreign exchange position	Agricultural and trade policy
Japan	: Strong at present, likely to deteriorate gradually because of rising petroleum requirements, particularly in mid-1980's.	: Efforts pursued to streamline agriculture; land law revisions will lead to larger, more efficient farms. Diversification of rice area to other grain, soybean, and forage production will continue.
Australia	: Improving reserve assets and exchange position as mineral exports expand. Foreign investment climate improving.	: Agricultural policy will continue to support agricultural exports (especially wheat); long-term export sales will be promoted. Agriculture will be encouraged to grow as foreign markets can be developed.
Centrally Planned countries		
Eastern Europe	: High energy costs, heavy foreign debt servicing, and generally deteriorating terms of trade will slow economic growth and trade.	: Difficulty in financing imports will result in strenuous efforts to narrow the gap between domestic food and feed production and consumption.
USSR	: Foreign exchange position not expected to restrain agricultural imports over next 5 years. Excellent credit rating to continue as gold output increases to bridge hard-currency deficit in trade balance. Oil production problems not to affect trade balance until mid-1980's and beyond.	: USSR will be more willing to be a consistent grain and oilseeds purchaser in the world market as opposed to past stop-gap measures. Imports will be used to make up for crop shortfalls and to rebuild grain stocks. Efforts to diversify import sources will continue.
PRC	: Fairly tight foreign exchange position but good borrowing capability. Debt repayment pressure expected to remain fairly low for next several years.	: Accelerated growth of domestic demand has increased pressure to import. Some relaxation of restraints on agricultural imports since 1978. Efforts expected to prevent future substantial increases in agricultural imports.

Country or area	Foreign exchange position	Agricultural and trade policy
Developing countries	:	:
Latin America	:	:
Mexico	:	:Continued large trade deficit, but Im-:Continued emphasis on production, import/ :proving foreign exchange position due :export controls, and support prices :to rising oil revenues and foreign in-:for many consumer food products. Im- :vestment. Mini-devaluations may be :ports of wheat, grain, and soybeans :instituted. :will be required for the foreseeable :future. Emphasis on production of more :food for human consumption (as dictated :by new Sistema Alimentaria Mexicano or :SAM) so as to achieve self-sufficiency :in basic grains by 1982 is a goal that :will probably not be met.
Argentina	:Very good external position. Foreign :Producer prices will reflect world :reserves continue at record levels as :price changes; investment will be en- :export values and capital inflows in- :couraged in agriculture; import tariffs :crease. Position will improve even :will be reduced. Rate of technological :more as Argentina achieves energy :adoption in agriculture to increase. :self-sufficiency, probably in the :mid-1980's.	:
Brazil	:Reserves, already low, should decline :Top priority given to farm sector for :due to higher petroleum imports. Se- :domestic production and exports. :vere debt servicing problems in the :Strong emphasis given to increasing :early 1980's slackening, but still :gasohol production. :substantial by the mid-1980's.	:
North Africa/Middle East:	:	:
High income	:With the exception of Israel, most of :Goal of improved diet for all people :the countries have trade surpluses; :will require increasing food imports. :these surpluses will continue or even :Increased self-sufficiency in agricul- :increase. :ture is long-term target. Some na- :tions, like Israel, aim at increased :agricultural exports.	:

Country or area	Foreign exchange position	Agricultural and trade policy
Low income	: Low reserves likely to improve over the period. Foreign investment climate improving.	: Large, rapidly growing population requires increasing food imports; yet these will continue to strain badly the foreign exchange needed for development-related imports. Except for Turkey, countries are far from achieving agricultural self-sufficiency.
Other Africa	: Poor, deteriorating terms of trade; difficulty in financing imports.	: Food self-sufficiency (reliance) given priority; policies emphasize improved food production and increased exports to finance imports. Governments will encourage export products as agricultural output is declining in many countries and the price of imports is rising.
Southeast Asia	: Relatively poor reserve levels.	: Effort made to expand rice production.
Thailand	: Rising expense of oil will make 1981 and 1982 difficult.	: Attempts made to increase rice and corn yields and improve water management.
South Asia India	: Once strong reserves being eroded by rising cost of petroleum imports and smaller invisible transfers.	: Heavy emphasis on grain self-sufficiency; more emphasis on oilseeds and produce crops; more attention to consumer needs.
Other South Asia	: Low reserves for Pakistan and Bangladesh.	: Large food imports for Bangladesh; Pakistan's emphasis put on food grain production.
East Asia High income	: Strong reserves.	: Efficient use of limited agricultural area; rising food imports.
South Korea	: Strong reserves despite large trade deficit. Trade deficit will not grow as rapidly during the 1980's as it did in the late 1970's.	: Self-sufficiency in barley still targeted, but total food imports rising.

Country or area	Foreign exchange position	Agricultural and trade policy
Taiwan	: Continued strong reserves.	: Poultry and livestock receiving emphasis.
Low income	: Indonesian and Malaysian reserves remain strong. High oil imports will continue to reduce foreign exchange availability for most countries.	: Rice self-sufficiency has priority; palm oil exports to continue to rise in Malaysia.
Indonesia	: Strong at present because of oil revenue but may decline with projected stagnation in petroleum exports.	: Emphasis on increasing rice production; still top priority; wheat to be imported in increasing amounts. Increasing domestic use of palm oil likely to limit exports.
Philippines	: Will continue to be low due to large trade deficit.	: Self-sufficiency in rice to continue with emphasis shifting to corn. Most feed imports under government control. Prospects for sugar and coconut-product exports strong.

PART 3. WORLD TRADE PERSPECTIVE

I. Introduction

The U.S. export forecasts used in this exercise were based on a review of agricultural production, consumption, and trade prospects for the major foreign countries of the world. Supply forecasts were based on 1960-1980 area and yield trends as well as land constraints and productivity factors that might accelerate or slow growth. Demand forecasts were based on population and income growth rates, expectations regarding changes in taste, livestock-feed conversion rates, stock requirements, and assumptions about agricultural and trade policies. Demand for U.S. farm products was calculated as the difference between these foreign supply and demand projections.

The detailed country and commodity projections underlying the report's foreign supply, demand, and trade forecasts will be available in a separate IED working paper. A summary of their major conclusions follows.

II. Foreign Demand For Farm Products

Foreign demand for agricultural products increased 2.8 percent annually over the last three decades due to the combination of unprecedented growth in both population and per capita income. Foreign population increased 75 percent over the period and generated more than half of the increase in demand. Growth in per capita income of 2 to 3 percent annually accounted for most of the remaining growth.

Increases in per capita incomes in the wealthiest countries were especially important over the post-war period due to the shift in demand toward fed livestock products they generated. Demand for livestock products and for the feedstuffs used in their production grew at more than double the rate of growth in demand for the more traditional foodstuffs. Although largely confined to 400 to 500 million of the world's most affluent people--less than 20 percent of the total population--this shift accounted for well over half of the affluence-related gains in demand.

During the 1980's, growth in foreign demand for agricultural products is projected to slow fractionally to possibly 2.5 to 2.7 percent. This projected slow down in demand growth is based largely on the assumption that the world population growth will slow from 1.8 percent per year currently to 1.7 percent by the late 1980's. Economic growth in much of the world during the 1980's is also projected to slow to about two-thirds of the rate of the last two decades. Both of these assumptions are treated in greater detail in Part 2.

It should be noted, however, that even slowed population growth rates result in global population increases of 85 million per year by 1990. Also working to sustain near-record growth in demand will be the distribution of economic growth across countries so as to accelerate shifts in demand toward more livestock calories in the lower-income developed

countries and higher-income developing countries. As a result, absolute increases in the volume of farm products demanded each year should continue to be record large well beyond 1990, despite slower rates of growth. The livestock, feedgrain, foodgrain, oilseed, and cotton projections underlying this general prognosis are summarized below.

A. Livestock and Feedstuff Demand

The income, population, taste, and policy forces likely to be at play in the 1980's are expected to expand demand for meat abroad 3.0 percent per year to almost 130 million tons by 1990.

The largest percentage growth in meat demand is expected in the oil-rich North African and Middle Eastern countries. Several of the East Asian countries, Mexico, and to a lesser extent China are expected to experience large absolute increases in meat consumption as their governments strive to improve diets and meet consumer demand through increases in livestock production and trade. Several of the less affluent developed countries, such as the USSR and the southern European countries, are also likely to face strong demand gains. Elsewhere in the world, gains are likely to be slower due to more limited increases in incomes, more restrictive agricultural and trade policies, or taste preferences (Table 3-1).

Gains in poultry and pork demand are likely to be stongest as increasing feed costs, shrinking pastures, and efficiencies in the production of pork and poultry relative to beef and veal make the latter a luxury item. Despite this shift toward more efficient conversion via pork and poultry, however, this rate of growth in meat demand implies strong growth in demand for feedstuffs at possibly 3 percent per year.

Foreign coarse grain demand is expected to rise from 570 million tons in 1977-79 to about 750 million tons in 1989/90 due both to increases in feed demand and to strong gains in food and industrial demand (Table 3-2). Of this 180 million ton gain, 40 million tons are expected in developing countries, 65 million tons in centrally planned countries, and 75 million tons in developed countries. Over half of the increase will be in feed use which is expected to increase 95 million tons; nonfeed use of coarse grains is expected to increase 85 million tons.

Most of the expansion in feed use is likely to be in the poultry and pork sectors where feed demand would have to increase 3 to 3.5 percent per year to meet growth in demand for finished meat products. Growth of only 1.2 to 1.7 percent per year is expected in ruminant feeding. The developed countries are expected to expand feeding at the relatively modest rate of 1.5 percent or less per year. The centrally planned countries are expected to expand feed use somewhat faster at about 2 percent per year.

Growth in the developing countries is likely to be the strongest with gains averaging 6 percent per year or more. The most dynamic growth is expected in Mexico, the Middle East, and East Asia where growing

Table 3-1. Foreign Per Capita Consumption of Ruminant Meat and Pork and Poultry Meat, Selected Countries and Regions

Country and Region	Ruminant		Pork and Poultry:		Total Meat	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
	Kilograms					
Canada	38.3	37.7	54.3	52.6	92.6	90.3
EC-10	30.1	32.2	48.1	56.1	78.3	88.3
Oceania	58.2	60.2	28.8	34.1	87.0	94.3
Japan	7.2	9.1	24.7	28.3	31.9	37.4
USSR	30.7	37.1	28.4	<u>1/</u> 31.1	<u>1/</u> 59.1	<u>1/</u> 68.2
Eastern Europe	21.2	21.0	62.6	<u>1/</u> 68.1	<u>1/</u> 83.8	<u>1/</u> 89.1
China	.7	1.4	11.1	<u>2/</u> 15.8	11.8	17.2
Mexico	15.9	16.2	13.0	20.7	28.9	36.9
Argentina	93.6	99.8	19.3	21.2	112.9	121.0
Brazil	17.2	18.0	17.8	21.6	35.0	39.6
High Income North						
African/Middle Eastern	14.8	18.1	10.2	14.7	25.0	32.8
Countries						
High Income East Asian	4.8	4.8	22.2	29.9	27.0	34.7
Countries						

1/ Includes pork fat.

2/ Pork only.

Table 3-2. Coarse Grain Production and Use

Year/Region	Production	Utilization		
		Feed	Nonfeed	Total
	Million metric tons			
1977-79				
Foreign	508.1	321.4	249.6	571.0
U.S.	218.8	128.4	20.3	148.7
World	726.9	449.8	269.9	719.7
1989/90				
Foreign	651.9	416.3	335.4	751.7
U.S.	287.9	140.1	51.2	191.3
World	929.8	556.4	386.6	943.0
Annual Growth Rate				
1977/79-1989/90		---Percent---		
Foreign	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6
U.S.	2.6	0.8	8.8	2.3
World	2.3	2.0	3.3	2.5

affluence will generate strong pressures to expand poultry and/or pork operations. The poorest regions of Asia and Africa will remain low feed users, barely accounting for 4 million tons in total.

B. Oilseed Demand

Foreign demand for oilseed meal is expected to grow in tandem with growing foreign livestock production and feed grain demand. The major sources of growth, however, will be somewhat different than in the past (Table 3-3).

The large expansion in demand in the European Community (EC) during the 1970's is unlikely to be repeated; expanded use of protein meal was sparked in large part by the need to supplement cheap, low-protein feedstuffs with high-protein meals. The 1980's are likely to be a period of slower growth in demand for oilseed meal, reflecting the EC's improved protein balance and a shift toward more feedgrains in feedstuff mixes. The slowdown in the expansion of livestock, especially dairy herds, projected for the 1980's should also contribute to slowed gains in meal use as will voluntary restraint agreements and/or additional duties levied on feedgrain substitutes--such as cassava--that require protein meal complements. Imports by the other countries of Western Europe, however, are expected to expand sharply but at a slower rate than in the 1970's.

Table 3-3. Production and Use of Oilseeds And Meals
(44 percent protein meal equivalent)

Year/Region	:	Production	:	Utilization
	:		:	
	:	<u>Million metric tons</u>		
	:			
<u>1980</u>	:			
Foreign	:	49.6		70.2
U.S.	:	53.3		18.0
World	:	102.9		88.2
	:			
<u>1989/90</u>	:			
Foreign	:	69.0		97.7
U.S.	:	54.9		18.2
World	:	123.9		115.9
	:			
<u>Annual Growth Rate</u>	:		<u>Percent</u>	
<u>1980-1989/90</u>	:			
	:			
Foreign	:	3.3		3.4
U.S.	:	0.3		0.1
World	:	1.9		2.7
	:			

The centrally planned countries are expected to expand protein meal consumption by more than 3 percent annually. The USSR will require increasing amounts of protein meals to realize any significant portion of the increases in livestock production called for in the latest Five-Year Plan. Soviet import demand, based on expected livestock production and likely feeding rations, could double over the decade of the 1980's.

In Eastern Europe, the potential for continued expansion in protein meal use and for greater imports is great, but will ultimately depend on their financial resources. In both areas, livestock feed rations are expected to include more meal as producers move toward larger-scale commercial feeding operations and more modern, cost-efficient feeding techniques. Similarly, China's demand for protein meal is expected to increase substantially to support expanded and upgraded livestock and poultry production.

The developing countries' consumption of protein meals is expected to expand 4 percent per year. Domestic disappearance in Brazil is forecast to rise close to 5 percent annually to meet the growing feed requirements of the domestic poultry industry. Mexico is likely to expand its use of protein meals, in conjunction with expanded livestock operations, 6 percent per year. Usage is also likely to grow steadily in several of the countries of East Asia.

C. Foodgrain Demand

Foreign food grain demand, fueled by population and income growth, is projected to increase 2 percent per year over the 1980's. Growth prospects differ widely, however, across countries and regions (Table 3-4). In the developed countries, slow or stagnant per capita growth in foodgrain consumption is expected through 1989/90. Continued reliance on meat, milk, fruits, and vegetables for the bulk of the diet will limit increases in demand to about the rate of growth in population. The developed countries' foodgrain consumption is expected to rise from 105 million tons in 1977-79 to 115 million tons in 1989/90.

The centrally planned countries as a group are likely to experience somewhat higher rates of growth. Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union already have very high levels of per capita nonfeed use of foodgrains, and these levels are not expected to increase. Income growth in those regions will be translated into stronger meat demand rather than increases in foodgrain demand. China, however, has relatively low per capita foodgrain use; rising population and a continued emphasis on improved diets imply appreciably stronger growth. As a result, Chinese demand alone could rise from 150 million tons in 1977-79 to nearly 195 million tons in 1989/90.

It is in the developing countries that foodgrain demand is expected to expand most rapidly. About 265 million tons of foodgrains were consumed in the developing countries in 1977-79 and requirements in 1989/90 could reach 380 million tons. High population growth rates, combined with relatively poor diets, imply that virtually any growth in income

will generate strong growth in foodgrain demand. In addition, the shift to wheat and rice and away from coarse grains for human consumption should continue and increasing urbanization will put extra emphasis on demand for wheat for bread.

Overall, foodgrain demand in developing countries is expected to grow more than 3 percent annually, with the strongest increases in oil-exporting regions such as North Africa, the Middle East, and Nigeria.

Table 3-4. Foodgrain Production and Use 1/

Year/Region	:	:	Utilization		
			Feed	Nonfeed	Total
	:	:	<u>Million metric tons</u>		
<u>1977-79</u>	:	:			
Foreign	:	:	610.5	77.6	569.8
U.S.	:	:	58.2	4.0	20.2
World	:	:	668.7	81.6	590.0
<u>1989/90</u>	:	:			
Foreign	:	:	777.4	86.6	734.6
U.S.	:	:	87.6	2.9	24.6
World	:	:	865.0	89.5	759.2
<u>Annual Growth Rate</u>	:	:			
<u>1977/79-1989/90</u>	:	:			
Foreign	:	:	2.2	1.0	2.3
U.S.	:	:	3.8	-2.9	1.8
World	:	:	2.4	0.8	2.3

1/ Wheat and milled rice

Total foreign foodgrain needs are expected to rise about 2.2 percent annually, from about 650 million tons in 1977-79, to 820 million tons in 1989/90. Of the nearly 175 million ton foreign increase envisioned, 10 million tons are expected in the other developed countries, 50 million tons in the centrally planned countries, and 110 million tons in the developing countries.

D. Cotton Demand

Foreign cotton use from 1977-79 to 1989/90 is projected to grow at 2 percent per year due to income and population growth. Cotton's share of the world textile market should continue to decline, however, especially in the developing and centrally planned countries due to wider uses of synthetics (Table 3-5).

Cotton use in the foreign developed countries is projected to increase slightly, primarily in Western Europe, despite continued competition from the developing countries' textile exports. The Multi-Fiber Arrangement, which regulates most international textile trade, expires at the end of 1981 and the results of the negotiations regarding its extension or revision will affect growth in cotton textile use in many developing and developed countries, especially the EC.

Growth in cotton use in the centrally planned nations is expected to increase only modestly due primarily to greater use of synthetic fibers. Cotton use in China is projected to grow slowly as production of manmade fibers expands to fill a large part of any increase in textile demand. Increases in cotton use in the USSR and Eastern Europe are also expected to slow because of greater use of synthetics and slowed economic growth.

Table 3-5. Cotton Production and Use

Year/Region	:	Production	:	Utilization
	:		:	
	:	<u>Million 480 lb. bales</u>		
<u>1977-79</u>	:			
Foreign	:	50.0		56.3
U.S.	:	13.3		6.5
World	:	63.3		62.8
	:			
<u>1989/90</u>	:			
Foreign	:	65.0		71.6
U.S.	:	13.6		6.3
World	:	78.6		77.9
	:			
<u>Annual Growth Rate</u>	:		<u>Percent</u>	
<u>1977-79/1989/90</u>	:			
	:			
Foreign	:	2.4		2.2
U.S.	:	.3		-.3
World	:	2.0		2.0
	:			

Cotton consumption in the developing nations is projected to grow the fastest as higher income and population growth stimulate domestic demand for textiles. Strong increases in cotton use in India, Brazil, and Egypt are expected for these reasons. Cotton use for domestic textile production is also expected to continue to rise fairly rapidly in low income East Asia, especially Thailand and Indonesia.

Cotton use is also expected to grow fairly rapidly in many of the developing countries in East Asia that export textiles, although these exports are likely to continue to be limited by trade agreements. Korean cotton use is projected to increase moderately due to government policy emphasizing increased textile exports. Cotton use in

Taiwan and Hong Kong is projected to rise only modestly because of small increases in textile exports. Use is expected to rise in Indonesia and Thailand due partly to expected gains in textile exports.

III. World Food, Feed, and Fiber Production in the 1980's

Increased productivity and expanded land area combined to generate 2.7 to 2.8 percent annual average increases in foreign agricultural output over the past three decades. About two-thirds of this production increase resulted from productivity gains due to improved farming practices; wider use of yield enhancing inputs such as fertilizers, herbicides, and other pesticides; and adoption of higher yielding plant varieties. The remaining third of the increase in world agricultural production over this period stemmed from expansion in area.

The foreign supply projections included in this study were based on 1960-80 area and yield trends and a review of land constraints and productivity factors that might accelerate or slow trend growth rates. This assessment suggests that growth in foreign agricultural output during the 1980's is likely to slow to 2.5 percent or less per year. With foreign energy prices likely to rise sharply over much of the decade, growth in the use of energy-based inputs is likely to slow and growth in foreign grain yields could weaken to about 1.6 percent per year, compared to 1.9 percent in the 1970's. Given economic and agronomic constraints on land availabilities and conversion costs, foreign cropped area is projected to grow less than 1 percent per year, only two-thirds of the post-war rate.

A. Foreign Land Availability in the 1980's

The many world resource inventories done over the last decade suggest that substantial amounts of potentially arable area are available for use in the 1980's. In some regions--notably much of Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East--reserves of potentially arable area of 50 percent or less of current cropped area represent long term absolute constraints on agricultural expansion. Moreover, in Latin America and Sub-saharan Africa, where the largest percentage increases in potential arable land are to be found, much of the potentially arable land is tropical and more suited to permanent rather than annual crops. Nevertheless, the physical constraints on land use are not likely to be significant on a global level in the short or medium term of a decade.

A closer look at this inventory data, however, suggests that there are serious limitations on converting this potential to usable cropland. Those limitations arise from a number of factors related to geography, agronomy, and economics. Economic risk and profitability will determine the rate at which cropland expands and usage intensifies. Past investment patterns and varying land quality suggest that this rate of expansion will slow in the decade ahead. Land investment data for the 1970's suggest that most of the highest pay-off opportunities for land and water development have been taken advantage of.

Moreover, resource inventories data suggest that much of the land area that can be brought into production in the future will tend to be marginal land with several limiting factors. High initial expenditures will be needed to bring the land into production and more inputs will be needed to keep land in production both to augment limited soil fertility and to ease problems of erosion, drainage, pests, and diseases.

Greater interannual variability in production can also be expected from land susceptible to drought or other production uncertainties. With these limitations on the horizon, foreign harvested area is projected to increase less than 1 percent per year for the next decade. Even this increase is postulated on the basis of stable or slightly increasing real world agricultural commodity prices.

B. Agricultural Productivity

The agricultural inventories of the last decade point to a large backlog of productivity-enhancing know-how available for adoption in the 1980's. But, as in the case of land resources, economic constraints on the use of the petroleum-based inputs underlying this know-how are likely to slow adoption over the next 5 to 10 years.

The weighted average of world crude petroleum prices is likely to increase 3 percent per year in real terms from 1980 through 1985 and 7 percent beyond 1985 to 1990. Reserves will continue to be depleted, but slower economic growth, conservation, and expansion of alternative energy sources may moderate price increases until the mid-1980's (Table 3-6).

Table 3-6 Weighted Average World Market Price of Petroleum
1975 to 1980, Projections to 1990 1/

Year	: 1980 \$ Per Barrel	: Year	: 1980 \$ Per Barrel
1975	: 19.45	: 1983	: 34.66
1976	: 20.33	: 1984	: 35.70
1977	: 20.14	: 1985	: 36.77
1978	: 18.58	: 1986	: 39.34
1979	: 23.60	: 1987	: 42.10
1980	: 31.42	: 1988	: 45.04
1981	: 32.67	: 1989	: 48.22
1982	: 33.65	: 1990	: 51.57

1/ The deflator used to arrive at the real price was the world export unit value quoted by the International Monetary Fund. Prices are projected to increase at the rate of 3 percent per year over 1981-85 and at 7 percent per year over 1985-90.

In the developed and developing countries, likely increases in the real price of energy will tend to drive the costs of many key inputs--such as nitrogen fertilizers, herbicides, and other pesticides--up at a rate higher than the prevailing rate of inflation. As these energy sources become less abundant, even the price-isolated centrally planned economies will have more difficulty supplying their agricultural sectors with attractively-priced inputs in the volumes called for in their five year plans.

Partially offsetting these pressures will be adjustments to enhance the payoff on input use. Alternative production methods, such as minimum tillage, drip irrigation, and integrated pest management, may be used more intensively to limit costs and reduce the use of petroleum in agriculture, especially in the developed countries. Some diversification in energy consumption can also be expected as natural gas and electrical energy uses expand; synthetic and nontraditional energy sources, however, are not likely to be significant by 1985.

On balance, total energy use per unit of output is likely to decline or at least stabilize in the agricultural sectors of most of the developed economies. This may not be the case in developing countries, however, where petroleum-based technologies are likely to continue to be adopted, although at a somewhat slower rate. Total energy use by the agricultural sector is quite likely to expand throughout the world.

The impact of higher energy prices is likely to be reflected in fertilizer use. Fertilizer use is likely to expand despite annual real price increases of 1 to 2 percent, but at a 4 to 5 percent rate per year compared to the 7 percent annual gain from the mid-1960's through 1980. Nitrogen use is likely to grow somewhat faster than use of the other nutrients. The developing countries will probably show the most dynamic growth in percentage terms but projected increases in quantity terms are largest for the centrally planned economies. By 1982/83, the centrally planned economies are forecast to use more nitrogen than the developed market economies (Table 3-7).

Table 3-7. Growth in World Fertilizer Consumption, 1978/79 to 1984/85

Nutrient	Developed Countries		Centrally Planned Countries		Developing Countries		World Total	
	%	Mil.m.t.	%	Mil.m.t.	%	Mil.m.t.	%	Mil. m.t.
Nitrogen (N)	3.2	4.4	4.7	6.4	7.7	5.7	4.8	16.5
Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅)	1.4	1.2	6.4	4.8	8.3	3.4	4.7	9.5
Potash (K ₂ O)	2.4	2.0	5.7	3.7	6.7	1.4	4.2	7.0

Source: USDA/ERS, FAO/UNIDO/World Bank Fertilizer Working Group.

The combined effects of these energy and fertilizer developments are projected to slow the rate of growth in productivity in at least the early 1980's. Growth in foreign grain yield is projected at 1.6 percent per year through the mid-1980's, compared with 1.9 percent in the 1970's and 3.3 percent in the 1960's. This slow down reflects not only the energy and fertilizer problems but also the generally low fertility of the new lands coming into use in the 1980's.

C. Commodity Production Projections

Meat

Foreign production of meat is expected to grow 2.8 percent or more per year over the remainder of the 1980's and to reach 130 million tons by the end of the decade. Growth in foreign ruminant production is expected to slow from over 3 percent annually from the mid-1960's to the late 1970's, to 2.0 percent per year. The greatest growth is projected in pork and poultry meat, primarily poultry; production is projected to grow by 3.4 percent per year due both to cost pressures and consumer preferences. The expanding potential for trade--particularly by aggressive exporters such as the EC and Brazil--to high demand markets in the Middle East and North African countries are likely to buoy production increases (Table 3-8).

Table 3-8--Ruminant, Pork, and Poultry Production and Use

Year/Region	Ruminant		Pork and Poultry	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
Million metric tons				
<u>1977-79</u>				
Foreign	39.9	38.5	52.1	52.0
U.S.	11.2	12.1	12.3	12.0
World	51.0	50.6	64.4	64.0
<u>1990</u>				
Foreign	50.4	50.1	78.3	78.8
U.S.	10.9	11.7	15.3	14.6
World	61.3	61.8	93.6	93.4
<u>Annual Growth Rate</u>	Percent			
<u>1977-79/1990</u>				
Foreign	2.0	2.2	3.4	3.5
U.S.	-.2	-.3	1.8	1.6
World	1.5	1.7	3.2	3.2

Wheat and Rice

Foreign wheat area is expected to grow about 10 million hectares to 215 million hectares by 1989/90 or at less than 0.4 percent per year. This modest growth by historical standards will intensify pressure to raise yields if wheat supply is to keep pace with demand. Yields in the foreign sector are expected to reach 2.2 tons per hectare by 1989 compared to 1980/81's below-trend level of 1.8 tons and a late 1970's level of 1.9 tons per hectare. This gain in yield is projected to come largely from improved cultivation methods, more extensive and efficient irrigation, and increased use of fertilizers encouraged by limits on land availabilities and demand pressure on prices.

The combined effect of larger area and improved yields should increase foreign wheat production 2 percent or more per year to 455 million tons in 1989/90, up from a depressed 365 million in 1977-79. Of the 90 million ton production gain expected abroad, 25 million is expected to be in the other developed countries, 40 million in the centrally planned countries, and 25 million in the developing countries.

No increase is anticipated in foreign rice area in the 1980's. Planned reductions in Chinese and Japanese area due to double cropping gains and policy directives are likely to offset gains in South Asia, Brazil, and Southeast Asia. Continued productivity gains are expected, however, and foreign yields may reach 2.28 tons per hectare by 1989/90, compared with 1.77 during 1977-79. The strongest yield gains are projected for India, Indonesia, and China.

This rate of gain in yields suggest annual production gains of about 2.3 percent and would raise foreign rice production from 250 million tons in 1977-79 to 320 million in 1989/90. Of this 75 million ton gain, China, India, and Indonesia account for about two-thirds with Brazil, Bangladesh, Burma, and Thailand accounting for the other third.

Feedstuffs: Coarse Grains and Oilseeds

Foreign coarse grain area is expected to grow slowly through 1989/90 and increase from 345 million hectares in 1977-79 to possibly 360 million hectares by 1989. This .4 percent annual area increase will make meeting rising foreign and domestic demand dependent on accelerating yield improvements. Foreign coarse grain yields are expected to recover rapidly from 1977-79's depressed level of 2.13 tons per hectare, to possibly 2.6 tons per hectare in 1989/90. These respective increases in area and yield imply average foreign production gains of 2.3 percent per year. Of the 140 million ton production increase anticipated by 1989/90, 25 million are expected in the developed countries, 65 million in the centrally planned countries, and 50 million in the developing countries.

Foreign oilseed and meal supplies (44 percent soybean meal equivalent) are projected to expand at a 3.5 percent rate somewhat slower than over the 1970's. The developed and centrally planned countries are

projected to expand production but the bulk of any increase is expected to come in the developing countries, particularly the South American producers. Production prospects reflect expectations that grain/oilseed price ratios will favor more grain production over much of the decade until the current glut of oilseed supplies is absorbed.

Cotton

Foreign cotton production is projected to grow modestly at about 2.4 percent per year with most of the gains due to yields. Foreign yields are projected to increase about 1.7 percent per year due to greater use of improved seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. Significant yield gains are expected in the USSR and China. Foreign area is expected to increase at less than .7 percent a year due to increased competition from food crops. The largest expansion is likely in India and the USSR.

III. Implications For U.S. Agricultural Exports

The United States supplied 40 percent of world agricultural trade in 1980, up from 25 percent in 1970. This volume share is projected to reach 45 percent by 1990, reflecting the growing dependence of foreign markets on U.S. agriculture. Annual growth in export volume should exceed the 4 percent rate registered during the 1960's but fall short of the 10 percent growth experienced in the 1970's.

The dollar value of total U.S. farm exports is projected to increase appreciably faster due to price increases in combination with volume gains. Stable to slightly higher real export prices are expected for agricultural products in the 1980's with export prices keeping pace with inflation at 6-9 percent per year. Slower economic growth in the first half of the decade may put price and quantity gains at the low end of their respective ranges and keep value growth below 10 percent per year. This rate is likely to accelerate to 13 percent towards the end of the decade.

Table 3-9--U.S. Agricultural Exports 1960-80
(Compound Annual Growth Rates)

Period	: : Volume :	: : Unit : Value	: : Total : Value
		Percent	
1960-70	: 4	1	5
1970-80	: 10	9	19
1980-85 Forecast	: 4-6	5-7	9-13
1980-90 Forecast	: 4-5	6-8	10-13

Among the major commodities, foreign demand for U.S. coarse grain exports is projected to rise 4 to 4.5 percent in volume annually while wheat is projected to increase at 5 percent. Foreign import demand for U.S. rice and oilseed exports are projected to increase about 3.5 percent annually or somewhat slower than over the 1970's. Competition from foreign oilseed exporters is expected to be strong but the demand for more efficient feeding worldwide should maintain overall growth in the market. Growth in U.S. cotton exports is projected at only .6 percent as growth in foreign production and use stays fairly closely balanced. Growth in several less conventional export products could be substantially higher. The volume of U.S. pork and poultry net exports is projected to jump sharply at 25 percent annually from 1977-79 to 1985/86, as foreign import demand for poultry, especially from the Middle East and North Africa, rises very rapidly. Increased competition and burgeoning poultry industries worldwide should slow the growth in U.S. exports over the 1985 to 1990 period.

Table 3-10--Foreign Import Demand for Selected
U.S. Agricultural Commodities
(Historic 1977-79 and Projected 1985/86 and 1989/90)

Commodity	:	:	:	:	Annual Growth	
	:	1977/1979	1985/86	1989/90	:	Rate From 1977-79
	:	:	:	:	:	to 1985/86 : to 1989/90
	:					
	:	<u>--Million metric tons--</u>			<u>--Percent--</u>	
	:					
Coarse Grains	:	62.3	85.5	96.8	4.7	4.2
Wheat	:	33.5	51.0	56.0	6.3	5.0
Rice	:	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.6
Oilseeds	:	21.2	28.0	31.5	3.5	3.4
Cotton <u>1/</u>	:	7.0	7.2	7.5	0.4	0.6
Pork and Poultry	:	.1	.5 <u>2/</u>	.7 <u>3/</u>	25.0	16.0
	:					

1/ Cotton reported in million 480 lb. bales.

2/ Calendar 1985.

3/ Calendar 1990.

Note: Trade quoted on a net basis (foreign production less foreign use).

Table 3-11--Summary of U.S. Export Projections

Product	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<u>Million Metric Tons</u>									
I. Crops									
Corn	62.2	66.0	69.2	71.8	76.2	78.7	81.3	83.8	86.4
Sorghum	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.4
Oats	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Barley	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Feed Grains	73.8	76.3	79.7	82.1	86.9	89.7	92.6	95.5	98.4
Wheat	49.7	47.9	49.0	50.1	51.0	52.0	53.1	54.4	57.2
Rice	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1
Cotton	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Tobacco	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Soybeans	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.4	24.2	25.0	25.6	26.1	26.9
Peanuts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Cottonseed	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sunflower-seed	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.0
Total Oilseed	24.7	24.7	25.1	25.7	26.7	27.7	28.5	29.1	30.6
Total	153.6	155.0	159.9	164.2	171.1	176.1	180.9	186.0	193.2

PART 4: U.S. COMMODITY HIGHLIGHTS

I. Introduction

Sizeable gains in foreign demand for grains and oilseeds are expected to tighten the commodity supply-demand balance in the United States over the remainder of the 1980's. The extent of the shift toward a tighter balance, however, will be limited and tend to be most pronounced toward the end of the decade. Over most of the decade, strong export demand is likely to be offset by increases in crop yields, limited expansion in acreage, and slow growth in domestic crop demand due to weakness in the livestock sector. The increases in yields likely over the 1980's, combined with a 14 million acre increase in cropland, are projected to increase farm output at a compound annual rate of 2.4 to 2.8 percent per year sufficient to balance near-record growth in both foreign and domestic demand.

Most of the projected increase in commodity supply and demand is concentrated in feedstuffs, primarily corn and soybeans. These two crops combined are projected to increase to 163 million acres in 1989 from 152 currently. Given trend increases in yields, production of these crops is projected to increase 3.6 percent and 1.8 percent per year, respectively. This growth pattern reflects the composition of foreign demand and weakening producer returns on barley and sorghum relative to corn. Total area and use of the minor feed grains (sorghum, barley, and oats) in 1989 is projected to stagnate near the 1981 level of 40 million tons.

Wheat acreage in 1980 may also be near its current, albeit record, level of 89 million acres as trend yield growth offsets strong gains in export demand and slow growth in domestic demand. In the face of stagnant demand and slightly increasing yields, cotton acreage is projected to decline to about 13.5 million acres in 1989 compared with a 1981 level of 14.3 million acres.

The moderately tighter supply-demand balance implied in these projections, combined with continued increases in the cost of producing agricultural products, is expected to generate sizeable increases in nominal and possibly real prices in the 1980's. Moreover, even with the increase in cropland needed to balance demand relatively small, some improvement in producer incentives will be necessary to encourage farmers to invest in land development and improvement. However, the large beginning stocks of many products being carried over into 1982/83 could take two to three years to work down and the real prices received by farmers for their crops--food and feed grains, soybeans, and cotton--are projected to be 5 percent lower in 1982/83 than in 1980.

In the livestock sector, milk, egg, and total meat production will probably increase at about the same rate as population. The relative proportions of beef, pork, and poultry in total meat production are forecast to be about the same in 1989 as in 1981 because of movements in poultry production and the beef and pork cycles. However, there is assumed to be a very modest underlying long-term trend towards an in-

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Table 4-2. Yields of Major Crops

Commodity	Unit	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Corn	:bu./ac.	109.7	91.0	109.0	104.5	106.7	108.9	111.1	113.3	115.5	117.7	119.9
Sorghum	:bu./ac.	62.7	46.2	64.4	60.0	60.7	61.4	62.1	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.9
Barley	:bu./ac.	50.9	49.6	52.5	50.5	51.2	51.9	52.6	53.3	54.0	54.7	55.4
Wheat	:bu./ac.	34.2	33.4	34.1	34.0	34.5	35.0	35.5	36.0	36.5	37.0	37.5
Soybeans	:bu./ac.	32.1	26.4	31.5	31.2	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.7	33.0	33.3	33.6
Cotton	:lbs./ac.	547	404	540	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515
	:											

Table 4-3. Plantings of Major Crops

Crops	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	-- Million acres --										
Corn	81.4	84.1	84.3	83.0	85.0	88.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	91.0	92.0
Sorghum	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.5	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.3
Barley	8.1	8.3	9.8	9.0	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Oats	14.0	13.4	13.6	13.4	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5
Feed grains	118.8	121.7	123.8	121.9	124.5	127.7	129.5	129.3	130.5	130.7	131.8
Total Wheat	71.4	80.4	88.8	86.5	87.0	86.5	86.5	86.5	87.0	87.5	88.5
Soybeans	71.6	70.1	68.1	67.0	66.0	66.0	67.0	67.0	69.0	71.0	71.0
Upland Cotton	14.0	14.5	14.3	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.5
Sunflowers	5.6	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.9
Flaxseed	.9	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.9
Sugar Beets	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rye	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Rice	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.3
Tobacco 1/	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Total	290.1	299.8	308.3	303.5	306.2	308.4	312.1	312.4	316.4	319.4	321.8
Set aside and diversion 1/	12.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Harvested acreage.

2/ Wheat and feed grains in 1979; wheat in 1984 and 1985.

1/ Includes a 15-million-bushel underestimate of the 1979 crop, as indicated in the June 1 Grain Stocks Report. 2/ August-April weighted average.

creasing share of total meat production in poultry due to the sector's greater feed efficiencies.

In spite of the macroeconomic assumption of rising income, per capita meat consumption is not expected to increase after the mid 1980's. After rebounding over the first half of the decade from 1981's low of 235 pounds per person, consumption is projected to range between 238 and 244 pounds during the last half of the decade. Higher real prices for most livestock products are expected to restrain any further increases in consumption.

A more detailed assessment of prospects for production costs and the outlook for the individual commodities follows.

II. Cost of Production Increases to Continue

Input costs for crop production are assumed to increase substantially during 1981-89. Total costs per acre (excluding land) for wheat, corn, cotton, and soybeans, could virtually double by 1989, compared with a projected 66-percent increase in the GNP deflator. The large increase is primarily a result of macroeconomic assumptions which imply rising real energy prices, higher real wages, and a stronger nonfarm economy. The most rapid cost increases are likely to occur for fertilizer, fuel, chemicals, and farm machinery (table 5-2).

The large crop supplies and depressed prices of 1981, followed by increasing average yields and escalating costs, imply relatively low net returns to the producers of most major crops throughout much of the 1981-89 period. However, toward the end of the period stocks fall relative to use, and real net returns for the major crops rise.

III. Commodity Projections

A. Foodgrains

The wheat sector is likely to be dominated over the remainder of the decade ahead by strong export demand. Growth in total use is assumed to come almost completely from exports as domestic use remains stagnant. Gains in export demand could work off the large stocks accumulated over the last 2 years and cause some strengthening in prices, improvements in net returns, and area expansion beginning about 1987.

Production during 1982-89 is expected to trend upward, with the largest gains occurring in 1983/84, largely as a reaction to the 1982/83 set-aside, and at the end of the forecast period when the 3 billion bushel level is reached. Yields are projected to follow trends, rising about 0.5 bushel annually. Acreage is likely to stabilize near the 86-to 87-million acre level over most of the period as yield gains offset increases in wheat use until the end of the period (table 4-5).

Given projected levels of export and domestic market demand, prices, and production costs, real returns to producers should improve over the

period with most of the increase coming at the end of the period.

In the rice sector, rising foreign and domestic demand, eased program eligibility requirements, and low cotton prices are likely to result in substantial increases in output. With no program controls on acreage, rice stocks in 1982/83 could swell beyond the current record of 56 million hundredweight. The high target prices likely, given current congressional proposals, are likely to cause further stock building in subsequent years. In order to stabilize an otherwise deteriorating stock and marketing situation, 20-percent set-asides were assumed in 1982/83 and 1984/85. These production controls enable rapidly rising export demand and domestic food use to catch up with growth in supplies and bring the market into balance by 1985/86.

Rice yields are assumed to be relatively stable throughout the 1982-89 period in line with the sector's past experience. Total use, rising at about 3.5 percent annually, pushes up prices toward the end of the period after the 2 year set-aside, thus attracting the added acreage needed to offset the lack of yield growth and balance demand (table 4-6).

B. Feed Grains

Given projected increases in export demand, feed grain producers are likely to expand production an average of 3 percent or more per year over the remainder of the decade. Acreage is assumed to rise about 1 percent per year from the current 122 million to 132 million acres by 1989. An analysis of trend yields, combined with the genetic improvements and production technology already on-stream, suggest yields will increase about 2 percent per year (table 4-7).

Production of corn, the dominant feed grain, could increase almost a third to 9.8 billion bushels in 1989 after dropping about 4 percent in 1982 and increasing in 300 to 400 million annual increments over the next 7 years. Acreage planted to corn is expected to increase 11 percent by 1989, primarily in response to growth in export demand and the production cost advantage of corn relative to other feed grains. Corn yields are assumed to increase 12 percent from 1982 to 1989.

Exports of corn are likely to remain strong, reflecting increased overseas demand as many middle income countries upgrade their diets with more meat, milk, and eggs. Corn exports could reach 3.4 billion bushels in 1989/90, up from the 2.45 billion estimated for 1981/82. Domestic use of feed grains for animal production over most of the decade may average no more than the levels of the late 1970's. The analysis assumes continued slow growth in the livestock sector although feed use will fluctuate with changes in livestock numbers and feeding rates.

However, use of feed grains--particularly corn--for industrial purposes could increase rapidly in response to demand for corn sweeteners and feedstocks for ethanol production. With U.S. sugar prices assumed to remain above the world prices, corn sweeteners are likely to increase their share of the sweeteners market and production increases could average better than 5 percent per year. Ethanol production capacity

has been forecast to increase at the rate of 300 million gallons a year over 1982-89. Assuming about three-quarters of this potential is achieved and corn is used for 90 percent of the feedstock, about 750 million bushels of corn could be used for gasohol in 1989. However, this remains a major uncertainty; if the demand for ethanol does not materialize, grain prices would be lower unless grain exports exceed current projections.

Increased industrial use of corn and expanding overseas demand for feed grains are projected to lower total feed grain stocks relative to total use over the entire period. Corn carryin, 1.4 billion bushels in 1982, would fall about 1 billion by 1989--a level sufficient to meet the need for increased pipeline stocks caused by new industrial users and higher foreign sales (table 4-8).

The increasing costs of producing feed grains, as well as continued strong export demand, imply higher nominal and possibly real prices toward the end of the 1982-89 period. Some improvement in returns over and above current levels will be needed before the end of the decade to attract more land into feed grain production. For corn, yield increases and rising prices offset higher production costs so that returns per bushel are relatively stable. For the other feed grains, price and yield increases are barely sufficient to maintain a somewhat poor competitive relationship with corn.

C. Soybeans

More moderate gains in soybean production is projected for the second half of the decade after the large stocks built up over the last 2 years are worked off. Increased competition from foreign oilseed producers and a sluggish domestic livestock sector should weaken real prices and lower production incentives over the decade as a whole compared with the 1960's and 1970's.

For the decade, as a whole, soybean production is forecast to rise an average of 1.8 percent a year with the overall increase about equally divided between area and yield increases. Soybean yields are projected to continue increasing along a 20-year trend of about 0.3 bushel annually. Planted area may reach 71 million acres by 1989, but would still be slightly below the record acreage planted in 1979/80.

Soybean crushings are projected to increase about 2 percent a year during the 1980's as vegetable oil use grows with population and real income, and feed use of meal grows in tandem with the livestock sector. Soybean exports are assumed to rise at a slower rate than in the 1970's because of increased foreign competition. However, exports and crush could combine to reduce soybean stocks from about 400 million bushels in 1981/82 to about 225 million by 1989/90 (table 4-9).

Expansion in meal exports and growing rising domestic meal demand are likely to keep meal stocks stable during the 1980's. Increasing hog and poultry feed requirements are expected to account for the bulk of both the domestic and foreign increase in meal use. In the U.S., meal

fed to broilers is expected to surpass that fed to layers for the first time in history by mid-decade.

Total oil use may not increase sufficiently to draw down the current excessive stock until the end of the 1980's. The production and use analysis suggests even greater stock accumulations in the early 1980's. However, oil stocks could be worked down in the mid 1980's and greater price strength is expected by the end of the decade. Real returns above costs (excluding land) for soybean farmers will likely be positive during the 1980's, but lower than the 1978-81 average. The implications of the forecast soy complex market conditions suggest that real returns could be depressed in the first half of the decade, but recover as expansion occurs in the livestock sector in the middle and again at the end of the decade. Real returns may rise in the late 1980's, causing limited area expansion. Crush margins are expected to reflect the bean and oil stocks situation and be moderate throughout the period.

D. Cattle

The July 1, 1981, cattle inventory indicated a continued rebuilding of cattle herds. Beef cow numbers and the estimated 1981 calf crop were 2 and 1 percent above 1980 levels, respectively. A 7-percent increase in beef replacement heifers indicates continued expansion during the next several years. Liquidation occurred between 1975 and 1979. Lower prices and drought in many areas in 1980/81 slowed the rate of expansion.

Factors which are assumed to keep per capita beef consumption below 110 pounds through 1983 include reduced marketing to enable herd expansion, lower beef imports, and population growth, as well as possible shifts in consumer demand toward less red meat in their diets. The cattle inventory is likely to peak at 122 to 124 million head in 1986-88, well below the 132 million head peak in 1975. Beef consumption is not likely to reach the 128 pounds per person consumed in 1976 because of a reduced forage base due to land shifts to crop production and higher energy costs.

Beef production is likely to rise an average 2 to 3 percent per year from 1982 to 1985, reflecting the build-up phase of the beef production cycle. Most of this gain is likely to be fed beef. Real cattle prices are expected to peak in 1983, reflecting continued large total meat supplies for the rest of the decade. Fed cattle marketings are not expected to reach the large levels of the early 1970's. Time on feed will likely be reduced to cut feed costs.

After 1985, herd expansion is projected to continue primarily on pasture operations where the cattle enterprise is the only or primary source of income. Expansion would continue until the grazing capacity is more fully utilized. These shifts will likely have the greatest impact on herd expansion in the North Central and Southeastern States. Size of the cattle herd at the peak, about 1988, will be determined by crop-pasture acreage shifts and energy costs as they impact on pasture productivity.

E. Hogs

Production is expected to fluctuate cyclically around a slight upward trend between 1982 and 1989. Pork production will probably fluctuate less than in the past as production units have become larger and fewer in number. Pork production cycles are expected to bottom out in 1982 and again in 1986. Production in 1982 is forecast to be 10 percent below the very high 1980 level which was the end of an unusually long and vigorous expansionary phase of the hog cycle. The 1984 production peak is forecast to be lower than previous peaks, primarily because of high international grain prices and a plentiful supply of beef.

During the 1981-89 period, pork consumption is forecast to average 65 pounds per person, 8 pounds below the high 1980 level.

Real hog prices are forecast to peak in 1983 and again near the end of the decade. Despite higher nominal prices throughout the rest of the decade, hog producers are assumed to cover direct cash costs, plus only a partial return to labor and management. Therefore, little additional new capital investment is reported in the 1980's.

F. Broilers, Turkeys, and Eggs

Abundant supplies of red meats combined with slow economic growth and continued inflation are expected to create few opportunities for expanded broiler consumption in the domestic market. In response to cyclically expanding beef and pork production, per capita consumption of broilers may peak in 1983 at just over 50 pounds, then slowly decline to near 46 pounds in 1987. Exports of broilers are a bright spot, as continued increases are expected.

Prices of broilers will barely keep up with expected increases in production costs. Profit prospects are not favorable as further increases in feed costs and other production costs will limit returns and hold down growth in production during much of the decade.

Turkey production is projected to expand during the 1980's at about the same pace as population growth. As a result, per capita consumption would likely continue to average 10 to 11 pounds per person. Management of stocks of frozen turkeys will continue to be a problem for the industry and can be expected to limit price gains in years following expanded production.

Abundant supplies of other meats are expected to limit price gains such that prospects point to near breakeven returns. Exports are expected to increase modestly but not enough to significantly improve industry demand or profitability.

Egg production is forecast to reach a low point in 1982, because of low real prices and negative returns to producers. A modest increase in production is expected to follow the 1982 low. Per capita consumption may remain near present lows until near the end of the decade when slight increases are expected. Slow export growth is expected.

Egg prices have been low relative to costs during 1980 and 1981. Prospects appear similar for 1982, but real prices are expected to be higher during the remainder of the decade. However, plentiful supplies of other high protein foods will likely limit consumer demand for eggs, keep prices near breakeven points, and limit production increases.

G. Dairy

Assuming a reduction in the level of support to 70 percent of parity (but not less than \$13.10 per CWT.) with no annual increase if costs are more than \$750 million, the support price could remain unchanged for several years. Given this assumption, farm milk prices might see a small gain during 1982, a large increase in 1983, and then an easing in the rate of gain to about 8 percent during the last half of the decade.

During the next several years use could post strong gains as the rate of increase in retail prices slows dramatically. However, during the mid-1980's, per capita use will likely level off in response to strong retail price gains. Use of fluid dairy products during the decade likely will be marked by a larger proportion of lowfat dairy items in the consumption mix. Cheese use will expand, although not as rapidly as in the 1970's. By the end of the decade, consumption of milk and dairy products (on a milk-equivalent, fat-solids basis) is projected to have grown slightly more than the rate of population.

During the next several years cow numbers could decline, because of little change in milk prices. Cow numbers are projected to continue to decline less than 1 percent per year during the mid and late 1980's as output per cow continues to increase, reflecting improved genetics and feeding practices. On balance, milk production will likely fall sharply during 1982/83 and then increase slowly for the rest of the decade, reaching slightly more than 135 billion pounds by 1989, compared with about 132 in 1981.

H. Fruits and Vegetables

Production is projected to continue to increase in the next 10 years, but the rate of the increase is likely to be slower than during the past decade. Total bearing acreage will not increase as fast as before, although the trees will be more productive. Many citrus trees, particularly in Florida, planted in the mid-1960's will soon reach the maximum bearing surface. Also, many noncitrus fruit trees and vines--such as apples, avocados, grapes, nectarines, and pears planted in the late 1960's and early 1970's--will also reach a highly productive age soon. The rate of increase in fruit production is expected to be higher than the rate of population growth during the next 10 years and citrus production is likely to grow faster than deciduous fruit.

Demand for fruit will continue to rise in both domestic and export markets as a result of population growth and increases in disposable personal income. Per capita fruit consumption is projected to continue

increasing, but more slowly than in the preceding 10 years. Consumption could increase from 227.8 pounds per capita (fresh-weight equivalent basis) in 1980 to 246 in 1990. Increases will occur for both citrus and deciduous fruit. Citrus consumption will account for more than 50 percent of total fruit consumption. Assuming increased consumer incomes in several regions of the world, foreign markets will expand, particularly for apples, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, and grapes. Nominal prices received by growers are projected to rise 50 percent by 1990, causing real prices to decline slightly. Improved productivity and more mechanical harvesting of fruit will reduce labor costs, thus offsetting some of the decline in real prices paid to producers. Continued increases in the costs of marketing, processing, and distribution will result in sharper increases in nominal retail prices of fresh and processed fruit between 1981 and 1990. However, the real cost increase to consumers is expected to be quite moderate.

Supply and demand factors in the vegetable market suggest that nominal prices received by farmers will increase somewhat more slowly than the rate of inflation. The implied real price declines may be partially offset by efficiencies resulting from larger inputs of fertilizer and new technologies for production and harvesting. Increased production will reflect slightly larger acreages and about a 10-percent increase in yields.

Because of increased transportation and other marketing costs, there may be some shift in production of bulkier items to the east, near large centers of population. Production of vegetables during the late spring, summer, and early fall in the Middle and South Atlantic States will increase.

Prices received by farmers for potatoes are expected to increase about 42 percent between 1981 and 1990. The potato industry will continue to shift westward because of higher yields and a well established processing industry. However, fresh market potatoes will continue to be produced in Maine and New York for the East Coast trade, and the Red River Valley, Wisconsin, and Michigan will continue to supply table stock potatoes to the Midwest and Mid-South. Potato consumption will probably increase from a 1980 level of 116 pounds per person (fresh-weight equivalent) to between 125 and 135 pounds throughout the rest of the decade. Per capita consumption of processed potatoes will probably increase to 85 to 95 pounds, while consumption of fresh potatoes remains near 40 pounds.

Nominal 1990 prices for sweetpotatoes are forecast to increase only about 20 percent from their 1980/81 record highs. Prices will decline during the early 1980's, but begin to trend upward again later in the decade. Production will continue to be concentrated in North Carolina, Louisiana, and California. During 1980 and 1981, growers of dry edible beans enjoyed the highest prices on record, and in 1981 planted the largest acreage since World War II. The high prices were in response to strong export markets--particularly Mexico, which had a crop failure and has had trouble returning to self-sufficiency.

Export markets for dry beans will probably remain fairly strong because

dry beans are a staple of many developing countries. However, coming off the high price levels of the 1980/81 season, nominal price increases to 1990 are expected to be only about 10 to 15 percent. Domestic dry bean consumption has been static at around 6 pounds per person for many years and is expected to remain at that level through 1990.

During the next 10 years retail prices for fresh vegetables are expected to increase about 65 percent, slightly less than the rate of inflation. Increased costs of marketing will nearly offset lower costs arising from increased productivity. Retail prices for processed vegetables will increase nearly 80 percent, reflecting increased costs of processing, packaging materials, and marketing, which are expected to keep pace with inflation.

I. Sugar

Total and per capita consumption of sugar is expected to decline during most of the decade. Production, in the absence of a sugar program, is forecast to fall at least one-fifth below the 1981 level.

Consumption of refined sugar in the United States declined from 11.1 million short tons in 1977 to about 9.8 million tons in 1981. In response to increasing competition from corn sweeteners, sugar use is forecast to continue declining about 200,000 tons a year until it reaches a low of 8.6 million tons in 1987. Assuming that the process of substituting corn sweeteners for sugar will have been nearly completed by about 1987, sugar use will begin to rise slowly thereafter, reaching 8.8 tons in 1989--still about 1 million tons below 1981 (table 4-14).

Corn sweeteners, particularly high fructose corn sirups (HFCS), are increasingly used in place of sugar. Per capita use of all sweeteners is projected to be relatively stable through 1985, rising less than one half pound. Sugar consumption, however, will drop substantially from 79.7 pounds (refined basis) in 1981 to 70.5 pounds as it is partially displaced by HFCS. HFCS consumption is forecast to rise from 23.1 pounds per person in 1981 to 36.2 pounds by 1989. HFCS use would rise from 18 to 26 percent of overall sweetener consumption. Total corn sweeteners (glucose, dextrose, and HFCS) would account for 47 percent of sweetener use in 1989, up from 36 percent today.

The displacement of sugar by HFCS will have been largely completed by 1987, unless there are further technological breakthroughs. By then HFCS will have drawn off about half of sugar's industrial sweetener market (or about a third of the total sugar market). After that, use of HFCS is expected to grow at about the same rate as total sweeteners. Should a low-cost crystalline HFCS product be developed, the potential for absorbing the sugar market would be substantially greater than assumed in current projections. The displacement of sugar by HFCS is based on (1) the substitutability of HFCS for sugar in a wide range of products, especially beverages; (2) a much lower cost of production, estimated at perhaps 50 percent below sugar.

HFCS started to take over some of the sugar market in the 1970's, with

the first generation 42-percent fructose HFCS. This substitution accelerated when 55-percent HFCS was introduced commercially in 1977. A further impetus, resulting in substantial expansion in HFCS production capacity, was the series of announcements by major U.S. beverage companies in 1980 to permit 55-percent HFCS in their major beverage products. HFCS, however, is still limited to industrial (liquid sweetener) use.

J. Peanuts

Supports are assumed to continue during the 1980's with poundage marketing quotas. Acreage allotments are assumed to be dropped after the 1981 crop, according to S.884, passed by the Senate in September 1981. Only a small acreage is assumed to be grown under the no-quota provisions. Yields would continue their upward trend at about 1 percent a year. Although the assumed loan rate for peanuts grown under quota offers producers adequate returns, lower prices for nonquota production will restrict expansion in area planted (table 4-16).

K. Cotton and Tobacco

Use is expected to remain relatively stable at slightly over 13-1/2 million bales during the 1981-89 period. Exports are projected to expand slowly and reach 7.5 million bales by 1989/90. Domestic mill use is expected to increase from 1981/82's depressed level of 5.9 million bales. After a return to 6.2 million bales, mill use is expected to stabilize with only minor changes caused by overall economic growth. Cotton's share of the fiber market will continue to decline as the trend toward synthetic fabrics continues, but at a slower rate. The wearing apparel market may also see slow growth as larger portions of family budgets flow to the housing, transportation, and energy sectors which are projected to experience relatively high real cost increases.

With little yield growth, cotton receipts will be close to variable costs, causing acreage to trend down, slipping below 13.5 million acres by 1989/90. There could be some acreage substitution in favor of rice, sorghum, and soybeans (table 4-15).

Price supports and marketing quotas for tobacco are assumed to continue through 1989. Growers are expected to reduce production in 1982 following 1981's bumper crop. Lower quotas are assumed for the rest of the 1980's to maintain supplies in balance with a projected gradual decline in use. Imports likely will trend higher under the assumption of no import limitations. With output held down, ending stocks are expected to drop 5 percent during the next 2 years and then remain about constant. Season average prices to growers under the present price support formula would rise about 8 percent annually, reflecting changes in the cost of production and service items purchased by farmers (table 4-17).

Table 4-5. U.S. Wheat: Supply and Distribution

Item	Unit	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Acreage planted	Mll. ac.	71.4	80.4	88.8	86.5	87.0	86.5	86.5	86.5	87.0	87.5	88.5
Acreage harvested	"	62.5	70.9	80.7	76.5	78.3	77.8	77.8	77.8	78.3	78.6	88.0
Yield per acre	Bushels	34.2	33.4	34.1	34.0	34.5	35.0	35.5	36.0	36.5	37.0	37.5
<u>Supply:</u>												
Beginning stocks	Mll. bu.	924	902	988	908	880	1030	1052	1069	1076	1088	1095
Production	"	2134	2370	2750	2600	2700	2725	2765	2800	2855	2910	3000
Imports	"	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	"	3060	3274	3740	3510	3685	3757	3819	3871	3933	4000	4097
<u>Distribution:</u>												
Food, seed & ind.	"	697	728	732	745	755	765	775	785	796	807	818
Feed	"	86	48	200	125	100	100	100	100	99	98	97
Total domestic	"	783	776	932	870	855	865	875	885	895	905	915
Exports	"	1375	1510	1900	1760	1800	1840	1875	1910	1950	2000	2100
Total	"	2158	2286	2832	2630	2655	2705	2750	2795	2845	2905	3015
Ending stocks	"	902	988	908	880	1030	1052	1069	1076	1088	1095	1082
<u>Prices:</u>												
Season average farm	Dol./bu.	3.78	3.96	3.90	4.30	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.85	6.30	6.80	7.20

Table 4-6. U.S. Rice: Supply and Utilization

Item	Unit	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Acreage planted	:Thou. ac.	2890	3363	3770	3073	3900	3073	3900	3900	4200	4200	4325
Acreage harvested	: "	2869	3295	3734	3043	3860	3043	3860	3860	4160	4160	4280
Yield per acre	:Pounds	4599	4403	4788	4460	4530	4540	4545	4555	4560	4570	4580
<u>Supply</u>												
Beginning stocks	:Mtl. cwt.	31.6	25.7	16.5	56.4	37.5	52.6	25.9	28.1	25.3	30.9	31.3
Production	: "	131.9	145.1	178.8	135.7	174.8	138.1	175.4	175.8	189.7	190.1	196.0
Imports	: "	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total	: "	163.6	171.0	195.4	192.2	212.4	190.8	201.4	204.0	215.1	221.1	227.4
<u>Distribution</u>												
Food	: "	33.2	38.3	39.5	41.0	43.3	43.8	48.5	49.9	51.8	53.5	55.5
Seed	: "	4.8	5.1	4.2	5.2	4.2	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8
Industry	: "	11.2	11.1	11.8	12.3	13.0	13.6	14.2	14.8	15.4	16.0	16.6
Total	: "	49.2	54.5	55.5	58.5	60.5	62.6	67.9	70.3	72.8	75.3	77.9
Exports	: "	82.6	91.4	80.0	91.2	94.3	97.3	100.4	103.4	106.4	109.5	112.5
Total distr.	: "	131.8	145.9	135.5	149.7	154.8	159.9	168.3	173.7	179.2	184.8	190.4
Ending stocks <u>1/</u>	: "	25.7	16.5	56.4	37.5	52.6	25.9	28.1	25.3	30.9	31.3	32.0
<u>Prices</u>												
Season average farm:Dol./cwt.		10.50	12.00	10.00	10.75	10.25	12.50	13.20	14.25	15.00	15.85	16.90

1/ Excludes unaccounted for difference projected at 5.0 million cwt. for 1982-89 crop year.

Table 4-7. U.S. Feed Grains: Supply and Distribution

Item	Unit	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/1990
Acreage planted	:Mtl.ac.	118.8	121.7	123.8	121.9	124.5	127.7	129.5	129.3	130.5	130.7	131.8
Acreage harvested:	"	102.5	101.6	106.5	104.3	106.0	108.9	110.4	111.2	111.8	112.0	113.0
Yield per acre	:M.t./ac	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
<u>Supply</u>												
Beginning stocks	:M.m.t.	46.2	52.4	34.6	49.8	42.6	32.9	33.5	34.0	35.0	35.9	35.6
Production	"	238.2	198.2	245.3	229.5	239.6	251.9	261.4	268.5	274.9	280.1	287.9
Imports	"	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Total	"	284.7	250.9	280.1	279.6	280.1	285.0	295.2	302.8	310.2	316.3	325.8
<u>Distribution</u>												
Feed	"	138.7	122.5	130.1	133.0	135.7	134.7	136.6	137.5	138.1	138.4	140.1
Food, seed and industry	"	22.3	24.1	26.1	28.0	32.8	35.6	38.7	41.7	44.7	48.0	51.3
Total	"	161.0	146.6	156.2	161.0	168.5	170.4	175.3	179.2	182.9	186.4	191.4
Exports	"	71.3	69.7	74.1	76.0	78.7	81.1	85.8	88.6	91.4	94.3	97.1
Total use	"	232.3	216.3	230.3	237.0	247.2	251.5	261.1	267.8	274.3	280.7	288.5
Ending stocks	"	52.4	34.6	49.8	42.6	32.9	33.5	34.0	35.0	35.9	35.6	37.3

Table 4-8. U.S. Corn: Supply and Distribution

Item	Unit	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/1990
Acres planted	Mil. ac.	81.4	84.1	84.3	83.0	85.0	88.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	91.0	92.0
Acres harvested	"	72.4	73.1	74.1	73.0	74.8	77.5	79.1	80.1	80.5	80.5	81.4
Yield per acre	Bushels	109.7	91.0	109.0	104.5	106.7	108.9	111.1	113.3	115.5	117.7	119.9
<u>Supply</u>												
Beginning stocks	Mil. bu.	1304	1617	1034	1541	1316	919	935	951	997	1028	1009
Production	"	7939	6648	8081	7624	7980	8435	8800	9075	9300	9480	9765
Imports	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	"	9244	8266	9116	9166	9179	9355	9736	10027	10298	10509	10775
<u>Distribution</u>												
Feed	"	4519	4112	4250	4350	4450	4400	4470	4500	4520	4525	4575
Food, seed and industry	"	675	750	825	900	1085	1195	1315	1430	1550	1675	1800
Total	"	5194	4862	5075	5250	5535	5595	5785	5930	6070	6200	6375
Exports	"	2433	2370	2500	2600	2725	2825	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400
Total use	"	7627	7232	7575	7850	8260	8420	8785	9030	9270	9500	9775
Ending stocks	"	1617	1034	1541	1316	919	935	951	997	1028	1009	1000
<u>Prices</u>												
Season average farm	Dol/bu.	2.52	3.10	2.70	2.95	3.30	3.50	3.70	4.00	4.25	4.55	4.80

Table 4-9. U.S. Soybeans: Supply and Distribution

Item	Unit	:1979/80:	:1980/81:	:1981/82:	:1982/83:	:1983/84:	:1984/85:	:1985/86:	:1986/87:	:1987/88:	:1988/89:	:1989/1990
Acreage planted	:Mil. ac.	71.6	70.1	68.1	67.0	66.0	66.0	67.0	69.0	71.0	71.0	71.0
Acreage harvested	"	70.6	67.9	66.9	66.0	65.0	65.0	66.0	68.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Yield per acre	:Bushels	32.1	26.4	31.5	31.2	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.7	33.0	33.3	33.6
Supply												
Beginning stocks	:Mil. bu.	174	359	320	420	425	380	350	290	230	205	235
Production	"	2268	1792	2107	2065	2070	2090	2110	2160	2245	2330	2350
Imports	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	"	2442	2151	2427	2485	2460	2470	2460	2450	2475	2535	2585
Distribution												
Crushings	"	1123	1020	1080	1140	1150	1170	1190	1210	1240	1250	1280
Seed and feed	"	68	66	70	75	70	70	70	70	70	75	75
Residual	"	17	21	17	15	20	20	20	20	20	15	15
Total	"	1208	1107	1167	1230	1240	1260	1280	1300	1330	1340	1370
Exports	"	875	724	840	830	840	860	890	920	940	960	990
Total use	"	2083	1831	2007	2060	2080	2120	2170	2220	2270	2300	2360
Ending stocks	"	1/359	320	420	425	380	350	290	230	205	235	225
Prices												
Farm	:/bu.	6.28	7.61	6.35	6.75	7.05	7.50	8.15	8.75	9.40	9.95	10.6
Soybean oil												
(crude, Decatur):	:/lb.	24.3	22.7	22.5	23.0	20.9	23.0	25.0	27.0	29.2	31.5	34.0
Soybean meal												
(44% Decatur)	:/S.T.	181.90	218.20	180.00	195.00	215.00	230.00	245.00	260.00	275.00	290.00	310.00

1/ Includes a 15-million bushel underestimate of the 1979 crop, as indicated in the June 1 Grain Stock report.

Table 4-10. Livestock Production

Period	Beef 1/	Pork 1/	Broilers 1/	Eggs	Milk
	- - - Million pounds - - -			Mil. doz.	Bil. lbs.
1971	21,697	15,815	7,724	5,846	118.6
1972	22,218	14,242	8,147	5,795	120.0
1973	21,088	13,043	8,025	5,547	115.5
1974	22,844	14,100	8,126	5,461	115.6
1975	23,673	11,585	8,127	5,382	115.4
1976	25,667	12,488	9,067	5,377	120.2
1977	24,986	13,051	9,418	5,407	122.7
1978	24,010	13,209	10,129	5,608	121.5
1979	21,261	15,270	11,219	5,777	123.5
1980	21,470	16,431	11,334	5,806	128.4
1981	22,006	15,452	12,002	5,777	132.3
1982	22,700	14,750	12,213	5,745	131.6
1983	23,400	15,300	12,673	5,830	129.3
1984	24,100	15,900	12,724	5,910	129.5
1985	24,300	15,500	12,775	5,990	130.2
1986	25,650	15,300	12,417	6,020	131.4
1987	26,400	15,400	12,264	6,110	132.7
1988	25,350	15,600	12,877	6,200	134.5
1989	24,150	16,100	13,542	6,290	135.5

1/ Commercial production.

Table 4-11. Livestock Production and Feed Use

Item	Unit	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Production: 1/												
Beef	Mil. lb.	21,261	21,470	22,006	22,700	23,400	24,100	24,300	25,650	26,400	25,350	24,150
Change 2/	Pct.	-11.4	+1.0	+2.5	+3.2	+3.1	+3.0	+0.8	+5.6	+2.9	-4.0	-4.7
Pork	Mil. lb.	15,270	16,431	15,452	14,750	15,300	15,900	15,500	15,300	15,400	15,600	16,100
Change	Pct.	+15.6	+7.6	-6.0	-4.5	+3.7	+3.9	-2.5	-1.3	+0.7	+1.3	+3.2
Broilers	Mil. lb.	11,219	11,334	12,002	12,213	12,673	12,724	12,775	12,417	12,264	12,877	13,542
Change	Pct.	+10.8	+1.0	+5.9	+1.8	+3.8	+0.4	+0.4	-2.8	-1.2	+5.0	+5.2
Red and poultry meat 3/	Mil. lb.	50,626	52,398	52,752	52,875	54,799	56,155	55,955	56,912	57,594	57,240	57,431
Change	Pct.	+1.0	+3.5	+0.7	+0.2	+3.6	+2.5	-0.4	+1.7	+1.2	-0.6	+0.3
Milk	Bil. lb.	123.5	128.4	132.0	131.6	129.3	129.5	130.2	131.4	132.7	134.5	135.5
Change	Pct.	+1.7	+3.9	+2.2	-0.2	-1.8	-0.1	+0.8	+0.9	+1.0	+1.4	+0.7
Eggs	Mil. doz.	5,777	5,806	5,777	5,745	5,830	5,910	5,990	6,020	6,110	6,200	6,290
Change	Pct.	+3.0	+0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+1.5	+1.4	+1.4	+0.5	+1.5	+1.5	+1.4
Total livestock 4/	1979=100	100.0	102.7	101.8	105.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	105.5	107.3	108.2	109.1
Change	Pct.	+3.8	+2.7	-0.9	+3.6	+1.7	+0.8	+0.8	+3.6	+1.7	+0.8	+0.8
Feed Use: 5/												
Feed grains	Mil. M.T.	138.7	122.5	130.1	133.0	135.7	134.7	136.6	137.5	138.1	138.4	140.1
Change	Pct.	+12.0	-11.7	+6.2	+2.2	+2.0	-0.7	+1.4	+0.7	+0.4	+0.2	+1.2
Soymeal	Mil. M.T.	17.4	15.8	16.6	17.7	17.8	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.8	18.8	19.2
Change	Pct.	+16.0	-9.2	+5.0	+6.6	+0.6	0	+1.7	+1.1	+2.7	0	+2.1
Total 6/	Mil. M.T.	156.1	138.3	146.7	150.7	153.5	152.5	154.7	155.8	156.9	157.2	159.3
Change	Pct.	+12.0	-11.4	+6.1	+2.7	+1.9	-0.6	-1.4	+0.7	+0.7	+0.2	+1.3
Prices: 5/												
Corn, Chicago 7/	\$/bu.	2.77	3.35	2.95	3.20	3.55	3.75	3.95	4.25	4.50	4.80	5.05
Soymeal, Decatur	\$/sh.t.	1.02	2.13	1.80	1.95	2.15	2.30	2.45	2.60	2.75	2.90	3.10
Meal/corn \$ ratio 8/	Pct.	1.84	1.81	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.71	1.71	1.69	1.72

1/ For calendar year listed. 2/ All changes are from a year earlier. 3/ Also includes veal, lamb, mutton, and turkey meat. 4/ Weighted by constant 1979 farm values. 5/ In crop year beginning with year listed. 6/ Includes wheat fed. 7/ Farm price plus \$.25 8/ Calculated on pound-to-pound basis.

Table 4-12. Livestock Prices

Period	:	Steers	:	Barrows	:	:	:	Egg N.Y.	:	Milk
	:	Omaha	:	& Gilts	:	Broilers	:	Grade A	:	All Sold
	:	Choice	:	7-Markets	:	9-City	:	Large	:	to plants
	:		:		:		:		:	
	:	\$/cwt.	:	\$/cwt.	:	¢/lb.	:	¢/doz.	:	\$/cwt.
	:		:		:		:		:	
1971	:	32.39	:	18.45	:	27.2	:	34.4	:	5.87
1972	:	35.78	:	26.67	:	28.2	:	41.6	:	6.07
1973	:	44.54	:	40.27	:	42.2	:	65.6	:	7.14
1974	:	41.89	:	35.12	:	38.3	:	64.5	:	8.33
1975	:	44.61	:	48.32	:	45.1	:	63.9	:	8.75
	:		:		:		:		:	
1976	:	39.11	:	43.11	:	40.2	:	70.3	:	9.66
1977	:	40.38	:	41.07	:	40.8	:	63.3	:	9.72
1978	:	52.34	:	48.49	:	44.5	:	61.7	:	10.60
1979	:	67.75	:	42.06	:	44.4	:	68.2	:	12.00
1980	:	66.80	:	40.04	:	46.8	:	66.9	:	13.00
	:		:		:		:		:	
1981	:	65.80	:	46.05	:	47.0	:	71.9	:	13.76
1982	:	69.50	:	49.25	:	48.8	:	75.5	:	13.95
1983	:	79.00	:	58.00	:	58.0	:	85.0	:	16.60
1984	:	78.00	:	54.00	:	61.0	:	90.0	:	18.95
1985	:	80.00	:	62.00	:	63.0	:	97.0	:	21.20
	:		:		:		:		:	
1986	:	76.00	:	67.00	:	67.0	:	103.0	:	23.00
1987	:	70.00	:	72.00	:	72.0	:	109.0	:	24.75
1988	:	86.00	:	79.00	:	79.0	:	124.0	:	26.75
1989	:	110.00	:	82.00	:	83.0	:	129.0	:	29.00
	:		:		:		:		:	

Table 4-13. Meat: Per capita consumption

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
-- -- Pounds -- --											
Beef	104.6	102.6	103.1	104.8	107.0	109.4	109.9	114.5	116.2	111.2	105.6
Veal	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.6
Pork	68.0	72.6	67.5	63.6	66.0	67.8	66.4	64.1	63.9	64.1	65.5
Lamb and Mutton	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Red Meat	176.0	178.4	173.9	171.8	176.9	181.0	180.2	182.6	184.0	178.4	174.3
Broilers	47.7	46.9	48.5	48.1	50.3	49.8	49.3	47.1	45.8	47.6	49.6
Other chickens	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Turkeys	9.9	10.5	10.3	10.3	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.5	11.0	11.2	11.5
All Meat	236.5	238.9	235.9	233.1	241.1	244.2	243.2	243.2	243.8	240.2	238.3

Table 4-14. U.S. Sugar: Supply and Distribution

Item	Unit	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<u>Sugarbeets: 1/</u>												
Acreage planted	:1000 A.	1161	1231	1256	1130	977	1016	1096	1125	1050	1025	977
Acreage harvested	"	1120	1189	1226	1096	948	986	1063	1091	1018	994	948
Yield per acre	:Sh. tons	19.6	19.8	21.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
<u>Sugarcane:</u>												
Acreage harvested	2/:1000 A.	690	684	699	680	640	640	654	670	640	630	596
Yield per acre	:Sh. tons	36.8	37.4	40.0	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5
<u>Supply: 3/</u>												
Beginning stocks	:1000 Sh.t.	3754	3701	3082	2840	2702	2639	2583	2527	2471	2415	2437
Production	"	5793	5736	6118	5445	4909	5008	5261	5394	5090	4985	4739
Beet sugar	"	3066	3052	3244	2864	2478	2577	2778	2851	2661	2589	2478
Cane sugar	"	2727	2684	2874	2581	2431	2431	2438	2543	2429	2391	2261
Imports 4/	"	5074	4673	4552	4067	4453	4161	3708	3375	3454	3738	4069
Total	"	14621	14110	13752	12352	12064	11808	11552	11296	11015	11142	11245
<u>Distribution: 1/</u>												
Domestic use	"	10756	10189	9800	9600	9400	9200	9000	8800	8600	8608	8760
Exports	"	18	650	1000	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Total 5/	"	10920	11028	10860	9650	9425	9225	9025	8825	8625	8705	8785
Ending stocks	"	3701	3082	2892	2702	2639	2583	2527	2471	2415	2437	2460
<u>Prices: 3/</u>												
World (ISA) raw	:¢/lb.	9.65	28.65	16.7	13	14	17	25	27	22.2	23.6	25.1
U.S. raw (N.Y. spot):	"	15.6	30.1	19.6	15.0	16.1	19.2	27.3	29.4	24.8	26.4	28.1

1/ Crop year. 2/ For sugar only (seed excluded). 3/ Calendar year. 4/ Includes shipments from U.S. territories. 5/ Includes refining loss adjustment and invisible stock change in 1979 and 1980.

Table 4-15. U.S. Cotton: Supply and Distribution

Item	Unit	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Acres planted	Mil. ac.	14.0	14.5	14.3	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.5
Acres harvested	"	12.8	13.2	13.8	12.7	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7
Yield per acre	Pounds	547	404	540	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515
Supply:												
Beginning stocks	Mil. bale 1/4.0	3.0	2.7	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6
Production	"	14.6	11.1	15.5	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6
Imports	"	2/	.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total	"	18.6	14.2	18.2	17.7	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2
Utilization:												
U.S. mill use	"	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Exports	"	9.2	5.9	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5
Total	"	15.7	11.9	13.2	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.8
Unaccounted	"	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Ending stocks	"	3.0	2.7	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5
Prices:												
Farm price	¢/lb.	63.4	3/76.4	62.0	73.0	76.0	81.0	86.0	91.0	96.0	101.0	106.0

1/ 480-pound net weight. 2/ Less than 0.05 million bales. 3/ August-April weighted average.

Table 4-16. U.S. Peanuts: Supply and Distribution

Item	Unit	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Acreage Planted	Thous.	1546	1521	1563	1540	1500	1515	1548	1550	1550	1550	1550
Acreage Harvested	A.C.	1520	1399	1533	1510	1475	1485	1518	1520	1520	1520	1520
Yield Per Acre	Pounds	2611	1650	2518	2650	2681	2710	2740	2775	2801	2825	2850
Supply: Beginning Stocks	Mil.Lbs.	586	628	413	700	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
Production	"	3968	2308	3664	4000	3955	4025	4160	4218	4258	4293	4333
Imports	"	1	401	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total	"	4555	3337	4279	4701	4636	4706	4841	4900	4940	4975	5015
Distribution: Domestic	"	2870	2421	2829	3096	2906	2926	3036	3070	3085	3095	3110
Exports	"	1057	503	750	925	1050	1100	1125	1150	1175	1200	1225
Total	"	3927	2924	3579	4021	3956	4026	4161	4220	4260	4295	4335
Ending Stock:	"	628	413	700	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
Prices: Season Ave. Farm	Dol./Lb	20.7	24.0	24.2	23.6	25.3	27.2	29.6	34.5	37.5	41.0	45.0

Table 4-17. U.S. Tobacco: Supply and Distribution

Item	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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Marketing year beginning July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper; October 1 for burley and other types.

Table 4-17. U.S. Tobacco: Supply and Distribution

Item	:1979/80:	:1980/81:	:1981/82:	:1982/83:	:1983/84:	:1984/85:	:1985/86:	:1986/87:	:1987/88:	:1988/89:	:1989/90
-- -- Million pounds, farm-sales weight -- --											
<u>Poundage allotments:</u>											
Flue-cured	1070	1187	1113	970	980	980	980	1025	1025	1025	1025
Barley	650	769	851	775	750	750	750	706	709	706	706
<u>Supply:</u>											
Beginning stocks	4420	4110	4101	4209	4099	4040	3990	3975	3970	3980	4000
Production (Marketings)	1527	1783	2008	1740	1760	1760	1760	1760	1760	1760	1760
Imports	503	543	575	600	531	540	560	750	580	590	600
Total	6450	6436	6684	6549	6390	6340	6310	6305	6310	6330	6360
<u>Disappearing:</u>											
Domestic	1646	1700	1725	1750	1640	1630	1610	1605	1600	1595	1590
Exports	694	635	700	700	710	720	725	730	730	735	735
Total	2340	2335	2475	2450	2350	2350	2335	2335	2330	2330	2325
Ending stocks	4110	4101	4209	4099	4040	4090	3975	3970	3980	4000	4035
Acreage harvested (thou.)	827	918	963	880	880	880	880	855	855	855	855
Yield per acre (lbs.)	1845	1943	2086	1975	2000	2000	2000	2058	2058	2058	2058
<u>Price per pound:</u>											
Support, flue-cured, (\$/lb.)	1.293	1.415	1.587	1.760	1.940	2.120	2.280	2.450	2.620	2.800	3.000
Received by farmers,											
all types, (\$/lb.)	1.411	1.523	1.670	1.830	2.020	2.200	2.350	2.500	2.100	2.870	3.100

Marketing year beginning July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper; October 1 for burley and other types.

PART 5. U.S. FARM SECTOR INDICATORS

I. Introduction

Several measures of the overall performance of the agricultural sector were derived from the assumptions outlined in Part 2 and the trade and commodity projections summarized in Parts 3 and 4. Among these performance indicators are farm income and food price projections, sector-wide resource and input use, and estimates of crop and livestock production costs. The outlook for these general indicators for the 1980's is summarized in the section that follows.

II. Land Use, Input Use, and Productivity Levels

The agricultural sector has experienced three unusual years since 1979. Favorable growing and harvesting conditions in 1979 resulted in record land use, input use, and productivity gains. Drought in 1980, however, cut yields despite near-record levels of input use, increased acreage abandonment, and reduced output and productivity levels sharply. The combination of unusually favorable weather, large acreage, and record output and productivity levels reappeared in 1981. The individual land, input, and productivity information included in this exercise implies that the sector will return to about trend in 1982 and that growth in these three areas will be somewhat slower than trend over the remainder of the 1980's.

A. Land Use

The land use projected for the 1981-89 period is well within the limits on cropland availability assumed in Part 2 on the basis of the USDA/SCS Cropland Potential and National Resources Inventory studies. However, land usage is projected to increase sufficiently from the current high, to increase competition for land among alternative uses, to pressure farmers to increase investment in land development, and to raise production costs (Table 5-1).

Acreage planted in the major crops is projected to increase 14 million acres by 1989 from the record 1981 level of 308 million acres. Given the pattern of foreign and domestic demand and crop yields projected for the 1980's, feedgrain area should increase 8 million acres, with the majority of the increase in corn. Under these same demand and yield pressures, wheat acreage drops over much of the period but recovers by the end of the decade to about the record 1981 level. Soybean acreage increases 3 million acres but cotton acreage declines about 1 million acres by the end of the decade. Analysts conclude that, with virtually all of the useable land withheld from production in the 1960's back in cultivation, this increase in cropland will have to come from converting part of the cropland potential identified in the SCS studies to actual use or from more intensive use of land currently in pasture and range.

Table 5-1

Land Use 1971-80 and Projected to 1990

	:	:	:	:	:
	: 1970	: 1975	: 1980	: 1985	: 1990
	:				
	:	<u>Million acres</u>			
	:				
Planted acres:	:				
	:				
Food grains	:				
Wheat	: 48.7	74.9	80.4	86.5	88.5
	:				
Feed grains	: 118.7	122.6	121.7	129.5	131.8
Corn	: 66.9	78.7	84.1	90.0	92.0
Grain Sorghum	: 17.0	18.1	15.9	15.9	16.3
Barley	: 10.5	9.4	8.3	9.2	9.0
Oats	: 24.4	16.4	13.4	14.4	14.5
	:				
Soybeans	: 43.1	54.6	70.1	67.0	71.0
	:				
Cotton	: 11.9	9.5	14.5	13.5	13.5
	:				
Total major crops	: 222.4	261.6	286.7	296.5	304.8
	:				
Other crops	: 23.5	23.1	25.1	27.0	27.5
	:				
Hay	: 61.5	61.4	59.4	60.0	58.5
	:				
Set-aside and diversion	: 57.1	2.4	--	--	--
	:				
Total	: 364.5	348.5	371.3	383.5	390.8
	:				
	:				

Although specific cost data are not available, the limitations on conversion and the geographic distribution of the SCS cropland potential provide some idea of its likely conversion cost. The 1977 SCS study indicated that 36 million acres of additional land over and above the current cropland base had a high potential for conversion to cropping, while another 91 million had medium potential for conversion.

However, only 7 percent of the high potential cropland was reported to have no limitation on conversion to crop uses; limitations on the remaining 93 percent were due primarily to erosion and drainage problems. Roughly 10 million acres of the most readily available potential appears to have been converted from 1977 to 1981.

The regions likely to support cropland expansion appear to be concentrated in the Corn Belt and Delta States where much of the expansion of the last several years has come. The new cropland would likely be used for corn and soybean production. The Lake States have a small acreage of similarly situated land. The Northern and Southern Plains have considerable acreage of high potential land, but it is located mostly in areas of marginal rainfall best suited to wheat and sorghum production. High potential land in the remainder of the country would either require considerable investment in clearing, drainage, or irrigation, or would be relatively low-yielding due to climatic factors.

Similarly, albeit weaker, pressures are on the conversion of land from extensive to more intensive uses. Most of the land from this source will likely come from higher-quality pasture, and will impact on the beef sector, particularly cow-calf operations, and to a lesser extent on the dairy and sheep sectors.

It should also be kept in mind that nonagricultural uses have reduced the cropland base as much as 1 million acres per year over the last two decades and that this rate of loss is likely to continue in coming years. As a result, some 8 to 10 million acres of the current cropland base will probably be lost to nonagricultural uses in the 1980's. Thus, 22 to 24 million acres will have to be added to the cropland base to offset probable losses to nonagricultural uses and to meet projected increases in agricultural demand.

In short, the increase in cropland projected to 1989 appears to be well within the farm sector's physical capacity. But the cost of bringing this land into cultivation will tend to increase production costs for the major crops; moreover, this new cropland will likely be less productive than acreage currently in use and require increased use of inputs and recurring capital investment. As a result, some improvement in cost-price relationships from depressed 1981 levels will be needed toward the end of the decade to encourage farmers to convert and develop the cropland needed to meet rising domestic and overseas demand for agricultural products.

B. Inputs

Increases in cropped area, combined with more intensive cropping patterns over the 1981-89 period, should result in modest annual increases

in input use despite the increases in input prices likely as energy becomes increasingly costly.

Fertilizer use in the United States is expected to continue growing through 1989, but at a slower rate than during the 1970's. Overall fertilizer use is expected to increase about 3 percent or less annually during 1980-89, compared with 4 percent during the previous decade. This slowdown in growth in fertilizer use relates not only to slowed increases in acreage compared to the gains of the 1980's, but to changing product-input price relationships as well.

Farmers will probably use nitrogen more efficiently by better managing fertilizer placement and the timing of application; less phosphate and potash is likely to be used to increase longer-term soil fertility levels. Instead, emphasis is likely to be placed on simply maintaining existing fertility in established areas and raising fertility to minimum levels in new acreage.

Farmers will continue to use pesticides to protect their large crop investments against pest damage. However, the rapid growth in use of the last decade is expected to level off. The herbicide market appears to be nearly saturated and the increasing adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) programs could reduce future growth in the need for pesticides significantly. Greater use of reduced-tillage or no-tillage programs which require more pesticides will not appreciably offset this slower growth trend

Overall, direct and indirect energy use per unit of output in the agriculture sector is likely to decrease slightly over the next decade. The share of operating expenses accounted for by energy inputs, however, is likely to rise unless demand for energy proves far more price elastic than in the past. The extent to which input use can be modified in response to price pressure without significantly affecting production is uncertain. Reduced energy use in field operations may be restricted by the capital-intensive nature of crop production. Grain drying, space heating, and other energy-intensive activities not directly involved in crop production show potential for conservation through the adoption of solar, thermal, and gasification technologies. As the decontrol of crude oil and natural gas prices is felt throughout the economy, however, there is little likelihood of physical energy shortages that could leave the sector short of inputs.

C. Productivity

With the supplies of quality farmland and water supplies becoming increasingly scarce, productivity gains will play a far more dominant role in determining the pace of gains in output in the 1980's. No major breakthroughs are foreseen in seed varieties that would significantly alter crop productivity. Progress in this area is expected to continue relatively unchanged from that occurring in the past 10 years. Research on the hybridization of wheat and soybeans appears promising, but is not likely to be adopted within the next 5 to 10 years. The new technology already on-stream and assumed in making the individual

commodity yield projections suggest productivity growth of 1 to 1.5 percent per year through 1989.

III. Crop Costs of Production

The macroeconomic indicators described in Part 2, combined with the land, input, and productivity indicators described above, point to rising crop and livestock production costs over the 1980's. 1/

The per-acre costs, excluding land, of producing crops are projected to increase 93 percent between 1981 and 1989. The 8-to 9-percent annual increases underlying this projection assume rapidly growing expenditures for fertilizer and interest through mid-decade and more moderate increases in the costs of inputs such as seed, labor, and machinery. However, none of the annual increases in cost from 1981 to 1989 are forecast to be as large as the 15-to 25-percent increases in wheat, cotton, and corn costs experienced in 1980 and 1981.

Per-acre costs, including land, are expected to increase at about the same rate. Land values during the period are expected to increase at an annual rate of 9 percent and increases in land charges per acre are expected to increase more modestly than in the recent past as interest rates decline. The baseline's assumption of "normal" yields and relatively even increases in input costs rule out a repetition of the large 1981 increase in interest rates. But given past interannual variations in a number of relevant variables, a year-to-year cost increase of more than 20 percent is not impossible.

Projected per-unit costs were determined by dividing estimated per-acre costs by crop yields. For all crops, the trend yield assumption increases yields significantly from 1981 to 1989. This year-to-year yield increase partially offsets increases in costs measured on a per-acre basis. The per acre yield for wheat, for example, increases from 32 bushels in 1981 to 36 bushels in 1989 and per-unit costs including land rise only 3.5 percent. The return to more normal corn yields in 1982 after 1981's high generates a slightly higher average annual

1/ Definition of Cost: Total costs (excluding land) include variable cost items such as seed, fertilizer, and fuel; machinery ownership cost; general farm overhead; and management. Total cost (including land) include the variable costs listed above and a weighted average of cash rent, share, and charges for owner-operator land. The latter include taxes and interest charges based on current Federal Land Bank interest rates applied to the 35 year average acquisition value of land.

The baseline cost projections were developed using the macroeconomic indicators outlined in Part 2 and relationships developed through cost of production research. Preliminary cost estimates are processed and evaluated through the Firm Enterprise Data System (FEDS). The per-acre projections reflect cropping practices and input use shown in a 1978 survey of producers, and current projections of prices paid by farmers for inputs, interest rates, and land values (See table 5-2).

Table 5-2--Representative Crop Production Costs, United States

[illegible]

increase in the corn per-unit cost of 7 percent (table 5-2).

IV. Farm Income

Farm income is likely to rise moderately over the rest of the decade as growth in world demand for U.S. agricultural products keeps pace with gains in production and pushes farm prices well above 1981 levels. Cash receipts from farm marketings are expected to increase nearly 90 percent between 1981 and 1989. At the same time, production expenses are projected to rise roughly 73 percent and leave farmers, on balance, in an improved net income position by the end of the decade.

The individual commodity quantity and price estimates used in this exercise imply a 145-percent increase in nominal farm income by 1989 from the 1981 low of \$21 billion. In constant 1972 dollars, this translates into nearly a 50-percent rise in real net farm income. Cash flow is also expected to improve each year during the 9 year period (Table 5-3).

The sharpest increases in crop receipts during the 1981 to 1989 period are projected for feed grains and food grains. Corn receipts are expected to rise the fastest, gaining 130 percent; gains in corn receipts are particularly strong in 1983, when strong prices and production combine to raise receipts. Fruit and vegetable receipts are expected to moderate in 1983 and 1984, then rise more strongly through 1989 in response to demand generated price pressures. Soybean receipts are expected to moderate in 1983 and 1984, then rise more strongly through 1989 in response to favorable farm prices.

Livestock receipts should rise substantially in 1983 as the economy begins to recover and personal incomes increase. Cattle and broiler receipts should rise sharply in 1982 and 1983 and continue strong through 1987, with sharp increases expected again in 1988 in response to a decline in cyclical beef production. Milk receipts should remain strong through the decade, doubling 1981 receipts by 1989.

Production expenses are projected to increase more slowly through 1987, with the rate leveling off in 1988. Production expenses for the 9 year period are expected to generally follow the index of prices paid for production items, interest, taxes, and wages. Outlays for interest, energy, and related inputs (fertilizer, agricultural chemicals) will probably continue as the fastest growing expense items but with some temporary moderation in growth expected by 1983.

Agricultural input prices are expected to rise faster than the rate of inflation in the general economy during 1983, 1984, 1985, 1988, and 1989; 1987 increases in agricultural input prices are expected to about equal the general rate of inflation. In 1981, 1982, and 1986, prices in the general economy are forecast to rise at a faster pace than prices in the agricultural sector. Prices of farm-origin inputs (feed, livestock, and seed) are expected to rise at a slower pace than nonfarm origin inputs during the entire 1981 to 1989 baseline

Table 5-3.

Farm Income 1980 - 1989

Farm Price and Income Statistics	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Billion Dollars										
Cash Receipts:										
Crops.....	69.0	73.5	75.5	85.2	89.6	96.9	102.0	105.8	120.5	131.1
Livestock.....	67.4	69.6	73.5	83.5	91.5	99.5	108.4	117.9	128.0	138.2
Total.....	136.4	143.1	149.0	168.7	181.1	196.4	210.4	223.7	248.5	269.3
Value of Inventory Change.....	-2.0	2.5	-0.5	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Direct Government Payments.....	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nonmoney and Other Income 1/.....	14.8	16.2	17.5	19.1	20.4	21.7	23.1	24.4	25.7	27.2
Gross Farm Income.....	150.5	163.4	167.2	189.3	203.2	219.5	235.0	249.1	275.0	297.3
Production Expenses.....	130.7	142.2	152.7	164.6	176.3	189.1	202.9	216.0	230.2	245.5
Net Farm Income:										
Current Dollars.....	19.9	21.2	14.5	24.7	26.9	30.4	32.1	33.1	44.8	51.8
Deflated (1972) Dollars 2/.....	11.1	11.0	6.9	11.0	11.3	12.0	11.9	11.5	14.8	16.2
Prices Received by Farmers:										
Crops (1977=100).....	125	135	129	145	157	167	180	190	207	220
Livestock (1977=100).....	144	145	152	172	178	192	198	203	234	257
Total.....	134	141	141	159	167	180	189	197	221	238
Prices Paid by Farmers(1977=100)										
Feed.....	123	136	135	142	151	162	168	178	187	198
Feeder Livestock.....	177	169	178	187	194	198	202	200	202	208
Fertilizer.....	134	146	168	183	200	217	235	253	269	285
Chemicals.....	102	111	122	132	142	152	163	174	185	197
Fuel.....	188	214	235	256	278	302	328	354	379	406
All Production Items.....	138	149	161	173	185	198	211	225	238	252
Prod Items, interest,taxes,wages	140	152	164	178	192	207	223	239	255	273
CPI-U.....	246.8	272.0	296.0	317.6	338.3	359.6	383.3	406.3	427.8	452.2
PCE Implicit Deflator (72=100)...	178.9	193.6	209.1	224.4	239.0	254.0	270.8	287.0	302.2	319.5

1/ Includes income from custom work and machine hire, recreational income, gross rental value of farm dwellings, and value of home consumption. 2/ Deflated with the PCE implicit deflator.

Table 5-4--United States Price Indicators, 1980-89

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989/1980
----- Percent change from year earlier ----- % change											
<u>Prices Paid by Farmers:</u>											
Feed.....	12.6	10.0	-0.4	5.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	45.7
Feeder Livestock.....	-4.0	-4.6	9.6	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	-1.0	1.0	3.0	28.3
Seed.....	8.1	16.8	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.3	5.7	64.7
Farm Origin Inputs.....	4.1	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	3.4	3.1	3.4	4.9	40.4
Fertilizer.....	24.4	9.0	11.6	9.2	9.1	8.3	8.5	7.5	6.3	6.0	89.5
Agrichemical.....	17.6	8.6	9.8	8.1	7.3	7.0	7.4	6.5	6.1	6.3	76.1
Fuels & Energy.....	37.7	13.7	9.9	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.0	7.0	89.4
Farm & Motor Supplies.....	16.8	9.6	9.2	9.1	7.9	8.0	8.3	7.5	6.0	6.0	81.8
Autos & Trucks.....	5.5	15.5	9.8	9.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	7.5	6.0	6.0	84.9
Tractors & S.P. Mach.....	11.9	12.7	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.5	7.8	7.0	7.0	90.3
Other Machinery.....	11.3	10.5	9.8	9.6	9.3	8.5	8.4	7.5	6.5	6.5	88.6
Building & Fencing.....	7.8	5.7	6.9	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	71.6
Farm Services & Rent.....	13.2	10.1	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.0	71.1
Production Items.....	11.0	8.6	7.6	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.6	6.0	67.4
Interest.....	24.2	9.2	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.3	13.8	13.2	181.6
Taxes.....	6.1	4.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	76.7
Wage Rates.....	8.1	8.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	69.5
Non-farm Origin Inputs..	16.3	10.1	9.2	9.5	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.8	95.2
Production items, inter,											
taxes, and wages.....	12.1	8.2	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.1	79.0
<u>General Economy:</u>											
GNP Deflator.....	9.0	9.2	8.4	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.3	5.7	65.6
CPI-U.....	13.5	10.3	8.6	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.3	5.7	66.3

period (table 5-4). Fuel and fertilizer expenses are forecast to increase sharply during 1983 due in part to decontrol of domestic gas prices, and then increase more slowly through 1989. Short-term interest expense is expected to increase rapidly in 1981 and 1982 and more moderately thereafter. Real estate interest expense is projected to continue increasing annually, with the rate of increase peaking in 1982, buoyed mostly by rising land values.

V. Food Prices

Food price increases through the rest of the 1980's will continue to be determined in large part by the rate of inflation in the general economy. Food marketing costs, the largest aggregate component of the retail food dollar, are expected to rise at generally lower rates over the next decade than have been observed over the last decade. This parallels an expected slowdown in the general rate of inflation and leaves the farm-to-retail price spread unchanged in real terms at the end of the forecast period. The farm value component of the retail food dollar, however, is expected to rise an average of .7 percent annually in real terms. Consequently, food prices are estimated to rise 0.2 percent per year in real terms (table 5-5).

Cyclical patterns of livestock production underlie the retail price forecast for meats and poultry. Throughout the 1980's, red meat and poultry prices generally rise in years when per capita production drops, and fall when per capita production increases. A strengthening economy in 1983, however, is expected to lead to increased demand for meats, causing retail meat and poultry prices to rise despite higher per capita production.

The retail dairy product price forecast primarily reflects the assumed changes in the milk price support program and the resulting production adjustments. A moderate increase in farm-level prices and retail prices is expected in 1982. However, with production adjustments likely to keep output below 1981 levels through mid-decade, retail price increases for dairy products will exceed the general inflation rate by 3 to 6 percentage points per year in 1983 through 1985. In the second half of the decade, after production and supplies have adjusted, price rises for dairy products will be more in line with inflation.

Table 5-5 - FOOD PRICE INDICATORS
Baseline Estimates
October 19, 1981

Selected consumer food price indexes and market basket statistics	Forecast										
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
Consumer food price indexes:											
All food	254.6	275.6	295.1	321.0	340.8	363.9	386.8	408.7	436.8	463.9	
Food away from home	267.0	291.8	318.0	343.0	368.0	392.0	418.0	444.0	470.0	496.0	
Food at home	251.5	271.0	287.8	314.3	332.0	354.9	376.7	397.1	426.4	454.0	
Meats	248.8	259.3	278.4	307.4	313.1	333.2	349.6	359.6	401.3	435.5	
Beef and veal	270.3	274.6	290.5	320.0	330.0	346.0	355.0	362.0	412.0	456.0	
Pork	209.1	229.4	254.0	283.0	281.0	308.0	337.0	352.0	379.0	397.0	
Poultry	190.8	201.3	210.0	230.0	235.0	250.0	260.0	275.0	305.0	320.0	
Dairy products	227.4	245.0	255.8	290.0	320.0	350.0	375.0	400.0	425.0	455.0	
Market basket statistics:											
Farm value	240.3	249.2	254.2	287.0	300.5	326.0	344.7	362.4	402.1	434.2	
Farm-retail spread	238.0	263.3	285.0	306.6	325.3	344.8	366.4	385.8	409.0	433.1	
Retail cost	238.8	258.1	273.6	299.4	316.1	337.8	358.4	377.2	406.4	433.5	

Source of historical data: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Economic Research Service; forecasts by Economic Research Service

PART VI. INTERANNUAL VARIABILITY

I. Introduction

The projections included in this report were based on the assumptions of normal weather in the United States and steady growth in foreign demand for U.S. farm products. These assumptions "normalize" the projections by removing two of the major sources of interannual variability in the farm sector--fluctuations in foreign demand and yield-related fluctuations in domestic production. Fluctuations in yields or exports generated significant deviations from the longer term trend in agricultural supply and demand here and abroad in 2-3 years out of 5 over the last two decades. The combination of yield and export deviations in 1973 and 1974 generated an unusually disruptive ____ percent year-to-year swing in the prices farmers received and consumers paid for farm products.

Many of the factors already noted as likely to be at play in the 1980's suggest that the potential for interannual fluctuations could be even greater--and could well prove more disruptive given fuller use of the farm sector's production capacity--in the decade ahead.

In the trade area, many of the supply and demand factors suggesting strong growth in foreign demand for U.S. products in the 1980's also suggest that demand will be increasingly variable. Interannual fluctuations in foreign demand for U.S. products widened significantly in the 1970's. Variability in foreign demand for U.S. coarse grain and soybeans virtually trippled while foreign demand for wheat, rice, and soybean meal virtually doubled over the last decade and a half (Table 6-1).

Fluctuations in foreign demand for U.S. products are likely to continue to widen in the 1980's 1) as producers abroad expand to more marginal areas subject to wider weather-related fluctuations in yields and production and as they vary imports to keep consumption levels stable, and 2) as more countries abroad use existing trade policies or new programs to isolate their domestic markets from equilibrating price and quantity adjustments in the world market. The result is likely to be an increase in the magnitude and frequency of fluctuations in the world market.

The increasingly dominant role of the United States as residual world supplier will tend to translate year-to-year swings in production and consumption virtually anywhere in the world into fluctuations in demand for U.S. products. These two factors combined could raise the 1 in 3 probability of interannual savings in foreign demand for U.S. grains and oilseeds to 20 million tons per year by 1985 and 25 million tons by 1990 compared with 10 mullion tons in the early 1970's.

In the United States itself, weather related fluctuations in crop yields--measured as the standard error of the regression from best-fit linear and curvilinear time trends--averaged 4 to 6 perent during the 1960's and increased only modestly during the 1970's (Table 6-2). Contrary to trade-related fluctutations, yield-related fluctuations in wheat, oil-seeds, and rice have risen less than 50 percent over the last two decades;

Table 6-1. Interannual Variability in Foreign Demand for U.S. Products 1/

Period	Wheat	Coarse grains	Rice	Soybeans	Soybean meal	Cotton
	- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -				1,000 bales	
1950-64	2,920	1,880	170	260	290	1,745
1951-65	2,800	2,125	170	300	380	1,835
1952-66	2,275	1,950	190	300	390	1,805
1953-67	2,450	1,950	175	290	390	1,765
1954-68	3,325	2,800	140	270	370	1,800
1955-69	3,475	3,000	140	885	380	1,720
1956-70	3,300	3,250	190	990	385	1,355
1957-71	3,450	3,125	185	950	340	1,275
1958-72	4,085	4,725	195	960	310	1,395
1959-73	4,730	5,555	215	1,010	305	1,390
1960-74	4,725	5,590	205	1,165	405	1,250
1961-75	4,900	6,605	215	1,160	420	1,095
1962-76	4,875	6,830	200	1,200	490	1,080
1963-77	4,925	7,075	195	1,310	475	1,110
1964-78	5,125	7,290	220	1,495	490	1,010
1965-79	5,350	7,425	230	1,715	540	1,340
1966-80	5,475	7,650	245	1,925	595	1,345
1985 <u>2/</u>	6,635	10,210	250	2,490	575	1,025
1989 <u>2/</u>	7,440	11,925	270	2,930	625	1,000

1/ Estimates of variability based on time series regressions analyses; variability measured as the standard error of the regression for successive best-fit 15-year linear and curvilinear time trends.

2/ 1985 and 1989 values projected on the basis of trends used to calculate standard errors.

variability in corn yields, however, have almost tripled. Should interannual fluctuations continue on this order in the 1980's, the probability of swings from year-to-year in wheat, feed grain, and soybean production of 30 million tons in 1985 and 35 million tons in 1989 would be 1 in 3.

II. Estimating the Impact of Interannual Fluctuations

The impact of fluctuations in foreign demand and domestic production over the last two decades proved to be well within the farm sector's capacity to absorb--when they occurred independently. When they occurred in combination later in the period, as in mid-1970's, they proved far more disruptive and generated all-time highs and lows in real farm prices in the space of 3 years.

Over the decade ahead, the capacity utilization levels implied in the baseline projections suggest that the impact of even the same order of fluctuations would be more disruptive. The FAPSIM model developed in ERS was used to simulate foreign demand and domestic yield disruptions in mid-decade and at the end of the decade. ^{1/} Impact is measured in terms of effect on farm prices and the index of prices received by farmers--and by implication on food and agricultural prices throughout the economy and government policies and support programs pegged to farm prices.

Table 6-2 Interannual Variability
in Yields for U.S. Crops

Period	Wheat	Feed Grains (Corn)	Soybeans	Rice	Cotton
		Bu/Acre		CWT/Acre	Lbs/Acre
1950-64	1.79	2.94	1.36	.15	32.2
1951-65	1.81	2.95	1.25	.15	32.1
1952-66	1.83	2.88	1.21	.15	36.7
1953-67	1.93	2.58	1.25	.15	40.9
1954-68	1.84	2.42	1.08	.15	38.0
1955-69	1.81	2.50	1.06	.16	40.9
1956-70	1.81	4.27	.92	.16	44.6
1957-71	1.99	4.30	.91	.15	45.4
1958-72	1.43	4.73	.92	.16	40.4
1959-73	1.46	4.75	.85	.24	42.2
1960-74	2.04	7.45	1.37	.27	43.8
1961-75	2.01	7.33	1.42	.26	42.8
1962-76	2.08	7.34	1.46	.21	39.5
1963-77	2.13	7.31	1.60	.20	41.7
1964-78	2.12	7.55	1.60	.18	43.0
1965-79	2.14	7.94	1.67	.17	48.7
1966-80	2.12	8.26	1.87	.16	49.6
1985	2.23	10.55	1.75	.23	51.6
1989	2.32	12.35	1.90	.25	54.6

One standard deviation up or down in crop yields is sufficient to generate a 15-20 percent fluctuation in the crop prices received by farmers in 1985 and 1989. The yield range on corn prices, the product subject to the widest fluctuation, is + 95/-85 cents per bushel on a 1985 base price of \$ 3.70 per bushel and + \$1.40/- \$1.15 cents per bushel on a 1989 base price of \$ 4.80 per bushel. One standard deviation up or down in export demand generates a 15-30 percent fluctuation in crop prices received in 1985 and a 15-25 percent fluctuation in 1989. The corn price fluctuation is + 40/- 35 cents per bushel in 1985 and + 75/-65 cents per bushel in 1989 (Table 6-3).

Appreciably wider fluctuations are generated by the combination of export and yield deviations. Simultaneous yield and export deviations swing crop prices received up 40 or down 25 percent in 1985 and up 45 or down 25 percent in 1989. While the probability associated with the yield or the export deviation in isolation is 1 in 3, the probability of the combination is about 1 in 10.

These estimates put the potential for fluctuation into perspective and provides a rough confidence interval for use in interpreting the baseline projections reported on in Parts 3,4, and 5 (Figure 1). The risk involved in interannual fluctuations is clearly on the up side since government programs provide a floor below which farm prices cannot rise while reserve programs work to slow down rather than prohibit price rises.

Table 6-3.--Impact of Interannual Fluctuations on Farm Prices in 1985
Impact of One Standard Deviation in....

Item	Export Demand Fluctuation	Yield-Related Production Fluctuation	Combined Extreme Export and Yield Fluctuations 1/
1,000 m. tons/1,000 bales			
1. Wheat			
Changes in Export Demand	+ 6,635	---	+ 6,635
Change in Production 2/	---	+ 4,720	+ 4,720
Season Average Farm Price (Base Projection \$5.40/bu)	\$4.25 - 5.95	\$4.65 - 6.00	\$3.50 - 6.35
2. Feed Grains			
Changes in Export Demand	+ 10,210	---	+10,210
Change in Production 2/	---	+22,715	+22,715
Season Average Farm Price (Base Corn Projection \$3.70/bu)	\$3.35 - 4.10	\$2.85 - 4.65	\$3.05 - 5.35
3. Cotton			
Changes in Export Demand	+ 950	---	+ 950
Change in Production 2/	---	+ 670	+ 670
Season Average Farm Price (Base Projection .86/lb)	.73 - .99	\$.77 - .95	\$.56 - 1.08
4. Oilseeds			
Changes in Export Demand 3/	+ 3,125	---	+ 3,125
Change in Production 2/	---	+ 3,145	+ 3,145
Season Average Farm Price (Base Projection \$8.15/bu)	\$6.70 - 12.75	\$6.65 - 10.20	\$6.75 - 12.35

1/ High export and low yield combination; area low export and high yield combination.

2/ Includes seed equivalent of meal exports.

3/ Changes in production associated with yield variation calculated using area data shown in OASIS commodity tables.

Table 6-3.--Impact of Interannual Fluctuations on Farm Prices in 1989
Impact of One Standard Deviation in....

Item	Export Demand Fluctuation	Yield-Related Production Fluctuation	Combined Extreme Export and Yield Fluctuations 1/
		1,000 m. tons/1,000 bales	
1. Wheat			
Changes in Export Demand	+ 7,440	---	+ 7,440
Change in Production 2/	---	+ 5,050	+ 5,050
Season Average Farm Price (Base Projection \$7.20/bu)	\$6.50 - 8.80	\$4.65 - 7.75	\$5.55 - 10.05
2. Feed Grains			
Changes in Export Demand	+ 11,925	---	+11,925
Change in Production 2/	---	+25,325	+25,325
Season Average Farm Price (Base Corn Projection \$4.80/bu)	\$4.15 - 5.55	\$3.65 - 6.20	\$2.45 - 7.05
3. Cotton			
Changes in Export Demand	+ 875	---	+ 875
Change in Production 2/	---	+ 690	+ 690
Season Average Farm Price (Base Projection \$1.06/lb)	.96 - 1.12	\$1.01 - 1.15	\$.86 - 1.21
4. Soybeans			
Changes in Export Demand 3/	+ 3,625	---	+ 3,625
Change in Production 2/	---	+ 3,145	+ 3,620
Season Average Farm Price (Base Projection \$10.60/bu)	\$8.95 - 13.65	\$8.90 - 13.30	\$8.90 - 16.20

1/ High export and low yield combination; area low export and high yield combination.

2/ Includes seed equivalent of meal exports.

3/ Changes in production associated with yield variation calculated using area data shown in OASIS commodity tables.



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PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES 1/

VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
WHEAT	:DOL./BU.	3.85	4.25	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.85	6.30	6.80	7.20
RICE	:DOL./CWT.	10.00	10.75	10.25	12.50	13.20	14.25	15.00	15.85	16.90
CORN	:DOL./BU.	2.65	2.95	3.35	3.60	3.80	4.10	4.35	4.70	4.95
GRAIN SORGHUM	:DOL./BU.	2.46	2.74	3.10	3.25	3.50	3.85	4.10	4.40	4.65
OATS	:DOL./BU.	1.70	1.80	1.95	2.10	2.25	2.45	2.65	2.85	3.05
BARLEY	:DOL./BU.	2.30	2.60	2.85	3.10	3.30	3.60	3.85	4.10	4.35
ALL HAY, BALED	:DOL./TON	75.00	80.00	85.00	91.00	97.00	104.00	110.00	116.00	122.00
TOBACCO	:DOL./LB.	1.65	1.85	2.02	2.20	2.35	2.50	2.10	2.87	3.10
SOYBEANS	:DOL./BU.	6.40	6.70	7.05	7.50	8.15	8.75	9.40	9.95	10.65
COTTONSEED	:DOL./TON	100.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	145.00	155.00	165.00	175.00	185.00
PEANUTS	:DOL./LB.	0.242	0.236	0.253	0.272	0.296	0.345	0.375	0.410	0.450
FLAXSEED	:DOL./BU.	7.00	5.25	8.70	9.30	10.00	12.25	13.15	14.05	15.05
SOYBEAN MEAL	:DOL./TON	190.00	205.00	215.00	230.00	245.00	260.00	275.00	290.00	310.00
44% DECATUR	:CENTS/LB.	19.0	19.5	20.9	23.0	25.0	27.0	29.2	31.5	34.0
SOYBEAN OIL	:CENTS/LB.	19.0	19.5	20.9	23.0	25.0	27.0	29.2	31.5	34.0
DECATUR	:CENTS/LB.	19.0	19.5	20.9	23.0	25.0	27.0	29.2	31.5	34.0
POTATOES	:DOL./CWT.	7.12	6.09	6.58	7.01	7.43	7.43	7.78	8.09	8.36
SWEET POTATOES	:DOL./CWT.	15.60	12.57	13.57	14.45	15.32	15.34	16.05	17.18	17.74
DRY BEANS	:DOL./CWT.	28.10	23.00	31.32	33.35	35.35	27.14	28.39	29.52	30.50
FRUIT INDEX	:1910-14=100	465.0	481.0	507.0	532.0	557.0	585.0	611.0	635.0	664.0
VEGETABLE INDEX	:1910-14=100	654.0	575.0	635.0	675.0	720.0	770.0	820.0	870.0	920.0
BEEF CATTLE	:DOL./CWT	59.64	63.00	69.00	69.00	72.00	70.00	67.00	84.00	95.00
CHOICE STEERS	:DOL./CWT.	66.10	69.00	76.00	77.00	80.00	80.00	79.00	95.00	108.00
OMAHA	:DOL./CWT.	67.37	71.50	79.00	78.00	80.00	76.00	70.00	86.00	110.00
CALVES	:DOL./CWT.	44.94	48.25	57.00	53.00	61.00	66.00	71.00	78.00	81.00
HOGS	:DOL./CWT.	45.94	49.25	58.00	54.00	62.00	67.00	72.00	78.00	82.00
HOGS, 7 MARKETS	:DOL./CWT.	56.00	57.25	62.00	63.00	65.00	65.00	64.00	77.00	88.00
LAMBS	:DOL./CWT.	56.00	57.25	62.00	63.00	65.00	65.00	64.00	77.00	88.00
ALL MILK SOLD	:DOL./CWT.	13.80	13.95	16.60	18.95	21.20	23.00	24.75	26.75	29.00
TO PLANTS	:DOL./CWT.	13.80	13.95	16.60	18.95	21.20	23.00	24.75	26.75	29.00
BROILERS	:DOL./LB.	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.42	0.47	0.49
TURKEYS	:DOL./LB.	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.45	0.50	0.51	0.54	0.60	0.64
EGGS	:DOL./DOZ.	0.61	0.63	0.71	0.75	0.81	0.86	0.91	1.04	1.08

1/ MARKETING PERIODS. AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. SEE DETAIL COMMODITY TABLES FOR SOURCES.

DEFLATED (1972=100) PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WHEAT	:DOL./BU.	1.99	2.04	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.16	2.20	2.25	2.26
RICE	:DOL./CWT.	5.16	5.15	4.57	5.24	5.20	5.27	5.23	5.25	5.30
CORN	:DOL./BU.	1.37	1.41	1.49	1.51	1.50	1.52	1.52	1.56	1.55
GRAIN SORGHUM	:DOL./BU.	1.27	1.31	1.38	1.36	1.38	1.42	1.43	1.46	1.46
OATS	:DOL./BU.	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.96
BARLEY	:DOL./BU.	1.19	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.30	1.33	1.34	1.36	1.36
ALL HAY, BALED	:DOL./TON	38.72	38.31	37.93	38.14	38.23	38.46	38.38	38.44	38.24
TOBACCO	:DOL./LB.	0.85	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.73	0.95	0.97
SOYBEANS	:DOL./BU.	3.30	3.21	3.15	3.14	3.21	3.24	3.28	3.30	3.34
COTTONSEED	:DOL./TON	51.63	57.47	58.01	58.68	57.15	57.32	57.57	57.99	57.99
PEANUTS	:DOL./LB.	0.125	0.113	0.113	0.114	0.117	0.128	0.131	0.136	0.141
FLAXSEED	:DOL./BU.	3.61	2.51	3.88	3.90	3.94	4.53	4.59	4.66	4.72
SOYBEAN MEAL	:DOL./TON	98.09	98.18	95.94	96.40	96.57	96.15	95.95	96.09	97.18
44% DECATUR	:CENTS/LB.	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7
SOYBEAN OIL	:CENTS/LB.	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7
DECATUR	:CENTS/LB.	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7
POTATOES	:DOL./CWT.	3.68	2.92	2.94	2.94	2.93	2.75	2.71	2.68	2.62
SWEET POTATOES	:DOL./CWT.	8.05	6.02	6.06	6.06	6.04	5.67	5.60	5.69	5.56
DRY BEANS	:DOL./CWT.	14.51	13.89	13.98	13.98	13.93	10.04	9.91	9.78	9.56
BEEF CATTLE	:DOL./CWT.	30.79	30.17	30.79	28.92	28.38	25.89	23.38	27.83	29.78
CHOICE STEERS	:DOL./CWT.	34.12	33.05	33.91	32.27	31.53	29.59	27.56	31.48	33.86
OMAHA	:DOL./CWT.	34.78	34.24	35.25	32.69	31.53	28.11	24.42	28.50	34.48
CALVES	:DOL./CWT.	23.20	23.11	25.44	22.21	24.04	24.41	24.77	25.84	25.39
HOGS	:DOL./CWT.	23.72	23.59	25.88	22.63	24.44	24.78	25.12	25.84	25.71
HOGS, 7 MARKETS	:DOL./CWT.	28.91	27.42	27.67	26.40	25.62	24.04	22.33	25.51	27.59
LAMBS	:DOL./CWT.	28.91	27.42	27.67	26.40	25.62	24.04	22.33	25.51	27.59
ALL MILK SOLD	:DOL./CWT.	7.12	6.68	7.41	7.94	8.36	8.51	8.64	8.86	9.09
TO PLANTS	:DOL./CWT.	7.12	6.68	7.41	7.94	8.36	8.51	8.64	8.86	9.09
BROILERS	:DOL./LB.	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.15
TURKEYS	:DOL./LB.	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20
EGGS	:DOL./DOZ.	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34
PERSONAL CONS.	:1972=100	193.7	208.8	224.1	238.6	253.7	270.4	286.6	301.8	319.0
DEFLATOR	:1972=100	193.7	208.8	224.1	238.6	253.7	270.4	286.6	301.8	319.0

1/ MARKETING PERIODS. AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS DEFLATED BY PERSONAL CONSUMPTION DEFATOR.

SUMMARY OF AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED FOR SELECTED CROPS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
AREA PLANTED										
CORN	: 1,000 AC. :	84,300	83,000	85,000	88,000	90,000	90,000	91,000	91,000	92,000
SORGHUM	: 1,000 AC. :	16,100	16,500	15,800	15,900	15,900	15,900	16,100	16,200	16,300
BARLEY	: 1,000 AC. :	9,800	9,000	9,500	9,400	9,200	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
OATS	: 1,000 AC. :	13,600	13,400	14,200	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400
FEED GRAINS	: 1,000 AC. :	123,800	121,900	124,500	127,700	129,500	129,300	130,500	130,600	131,700
WHEAT	: 1,000 AC. :	88,800	84,500	87,000	86,500	86,500	86,500	87,000	87,500	88,500
RICE	: 1,000 AC. :	3,857	3,073	3,900	3,073	3,900	3,900	4,200	4,200	4,325
FOOD GRAINS	: 1,000 AC. :	92,657	87,573	90,900	89,573	90,400	90,400	91,200	91,700	92,825
SOYBEANS	: 1,000 AC. :	68,100	67,000	66,000	66,000	67,000	67,000	69,000	71,000	71,000
PEANUTS	: 1,000 AC. :	1,563	1,540	1,500	1,515	1,548	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
FLAXSEED	: 1,000 AC. :	680	750	800	800	800	960	950	940	930
SUNFLOWERSEED	: 1,000 AC. :	4,256	4,693	5,187	5,557	5,928	6,175	6,422	6,669	6,916
OILSEEDS	: 1,000 AC. :	74,599	73,983	73,487	73,872	75,276	75,685	77,922	80,159	80,396
COTTON	: 1,000 AC. :	14,306	13,600	13,900	13,800	13,800	13,700	13,600	13,500	13,500
TOTAL	: 1,000 AC. :	305,362	297,056	302,787	304,945	308,976	309,085	313,222	315,959	318,421
AREA HARVESTED										
CORN	: 1,000 AC. :	74,143	73,000	74,800	77,500	79,100	80,100	80,500	80,500	81,400
SORGHUM	: 1,000 AC. :	13,633	13,900	12,800	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,200	13,300	13,400
BARLEY	: 1,000 AC. :	9,070	8,000	8,600	8,500	8,400	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200
OATS	: 1,000 AC. :	9,654	9,400	9,800	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900
FEED GRAINS	: 1,000 AC. :	106,500	104,300	106,000	108,900	110,400	111,200	111,800	111,900	112,900
WHEAT	: 1,000 AC. :	80,700	75,000	78,300	77,800	77,800	77,800	78,300	78,600	80,000
RICE	: 1,000 AC. :	3,819	3,043	3,860	3,043	3,860	3,860	4,160	4,160	4,280
FOOD GRAINS	: 1,000 AC. :	84,519	78,043	82,160	80,843	81,660	81,660	82,460	82,760	84,280
SOYBEANS	: 1,000 AC. :	66,900	66,000	65,000	65,000	66,000	66,000	68,000	70,000	70,000
PEANUTS	: 1,000 AC. :	1,534	1,510	1,475	1,485	1,518	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520
FLAXSEED	: 1,000 AC. :	640	715	760	760	760	920	910	900	890
SUNFLOWERSEED	: 1,000 AC. :	4,150	4,569	5,063	5,434	5,804	6,022	6,261	6,504	6,743
OILSEEDS	: 1,000 AC. :	73,224	72,794	72,298	72,679	74,082	74,462	76,691	78,924	79,153
COTTON	: 1,000 AC. :	13,794	12,800	13,100	13,000	13,000	12,900	12,800	12,700	12,700
TOTAL	: 1,000 AC. :	278,037	267,937	273,558	275,422	279,142	280,222	283,751	286,284	289,033

SUMMARY OF U.S. CROP PRODUCTION 1/

VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
CORN	MIL. BU.	7,940.4	7,635.0	7,980.0	8,435.0	8,800.0	9,075.0	9,300.0	9,480.0	9,765.0
SORGHUM	MIL. BU.	863.8	834.0	777.0	798.0	807.0	816.0	838.0	854.0	870.0
OATS	MIL. BU.	241.4	231.2	239.6	251.9	261.4	268.5	274.9	280.1	287.9
BARLEY	MIL. BU.	476.0	404.0	440.0	441.0	442.0	437.0	443.0	449.0	454.0
FEED GRAINS	MIL. BU.	9,521.6	9,104.2	9,436.6	9,925.9	10,310.4	10,596.5	10,855.9	11,063.1	11,376.9
WHEAT	MIL. BU.	2,750.0	2,550.0	2,700.0	2,725.0	2,765.0	2,800.0	2,855.0	2,910.0	3,000.0
RICE	1,000 CWT.	178,600	140,400	174,800	138,100	175,400	175,800	189,700	190,100	196,000
COTTON	1,000 BALES	15,500	12,800	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,400	13,500	13,500	13,600
TOBACCO	MIL. LB.	1,975	1,740	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760
SOYBEANS	MIL. BU.	2,090.0	2,080.0	2,070.0	2,090.0	2,110.0	2,160.0	2,245.0	2,330.0	2,350.0
PEANUTS	MIL. LB.	3,864	4,000	3,955	4,025	4,160	4,218	4,258	4,293	4,333
COTTONSEED	1,000 TON	5,875	4,850	5,000	5,040	5,080	5,080	5,080	5,115	5,115
FLAXSEED	MIL. BU.	8.1	8.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
SUNFLOWERSEED	1000 M TON	2,640	2,960	3,340	3,650	3,995	4,220	4,460	4,715	5,515
METRIC TONS										
CORN	MIL. M. TON	201.7	193.9	202.7	214.2	223.5	230.5	236.2	240.8	248.0
SORGHUM	MIL. M. TON	21.9	21.2	19.7	20.3	20.5	20.7	21.3	21.7	22.1
OATS	MIL. M. TON	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
BARLEY	MIL. M. TON	10.4	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9
FEED GRAINS	MIL. M. TON	237.5	227.3	235.5	247.8	257.4	264.6	271.1	276.3	284.2
WHEAT	MIL. M. TON	74.8	69.4	73.5	74.2	75.3	76.2	77.7	79.2	81.6
RICE	MIL. M. TON	8.1	6.4	7.9	6.3	8.0	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.9
COTTON	MIL. M. TON	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
TOBACCO	MIL. M. TON	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
SOYBEANS	MIL. M. TON	56.9	56.6	56.3	56.9	57.4	58.8	61.1	63.4	64.0
PEANUTS	MIL. M. TON	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
COTTONSEED	MIL. M. TON	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
FLAXSEED	MIL. M. TON	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
SUNFLOWERSEED	MIL. M. TON	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.5
TOTAL OILSEED	MIL. M. TON	66.8	66.0	66.2	67.2	68.2	69.8	72.4	75.0	76.4
TOTAL	MIL. M. TON	391.5	372.6	386.8	399.1	412.5	422.4	433.6	442.9	454.9

1/ CROPYEAR DATA

SUMMARY OF U.S. CROP EXPORTS 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
CORN	: MIL. BU.	2,450.0	2,600.0	2,725.0	2,825.0	3,000.0	3,100.0	3,200.0	3,300.0	3,400.0
SORGHUM	: MIL. BU.	325.0	320.0	320.0	315.0	325.0	335.0	345.0	360.0	370.0
OATS	: MIL. BU.	72.8	75.4	78.7	81.1	85.8	88.6	91.4	94.3	97.1
BARLEY	: MIL. BU.	100.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
FEED GRAINS	: MIL. BU.	2,947.8	3,045.4	3,178.7	3,276.1	3,465.8	3,578.6	3,691.4	3,809.3	3,922.1
WHEAT	: MIL. BU.	1,825.0	1,760.0	1,800.0	1,840.0	1,875.0	1,910.0	1,950.0	2,000.0	2,100.0
RICE	: 1,000 CWT.	83,500	91,200	94,300	97,300	100,400	103,400	106,400	109,500	112,500
RYE	: MIL. BU.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COTTON	: 1,000 BALES	7,000	7,500	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,450	7,500
TOBACCO	: MIL. LB.	700	700	710	720	725	730	730	735	735
SOYBEANS	: MIL. BU.	830.0	830.0	840.0	860.0	890.0	920.0	940.0	960.0	990.0
PEANUTS	: MIL. LB.	750	925	1,050	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,175	1,200	1,225
COTTONSEED	: 1,000 TON	150	100	100	75	75	90	75	75	75
FLAXSEED	: MIL. BU.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUNFLOWERSEED	: 1000 M TON	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,750	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,400	3,000
METRIC TONS										
CORN	: MIL. M. TON	62.23	66.04	69.21	71.75	76.20	78.74	81.28	83.82	86.36
SORGHUM	: MIL. M. TON	8.25	8.13	8.13	8.00	8.25	8.51	8.76	9.14	9.40
OATS	: MIL. M. TON	1.06	1.09	1.14	1.18	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.37	1.41
BARLEY	: MIL. M. TON	2.18	1.09	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
FEED GRAINS	: MIL. M. TON	73.72	76.35	79.68	82.13	86.90	89.73	92.57	95.53	98.36
WHEAT	: MIL. M. TON	49.67	47.90	48.99	50.08	51.03	51.98	53.07	54.43	57.15
RICE	: MIL. M. TON	3.79	4.14	4.28	4.41	4.55	4.69	4.83	4.97	5.10
RYE	: MIL. M. TON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COTTON	: MIL. M. TON	1.52	1.63	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.63
TOBACCO	: MIL. M. TON	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
SOYBEANS	: MIL. M. TON	22.59	22.59	22.86	23.41	24.22	25.04	25.58	26.13	26.94
PEANUTS	: MIL. M. TON	0.34	0.42	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.56
COTTONSEED	: MIL. M. TON	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
FLAXSEED	: MIL. M. TON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUNFLOWERSEED	: MIL. M. TON	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.75	1.90	2.10	2.30	2.40	3.00
TOTAL OILSEED	: MIL. M. TON	24.62	24.70	25.08	25.72	26.70	27.74	28.48	29.14	30.57
TOTAL	: MIL. M. TON	153.63	155.04	159.92	164.24	171.08	176.07	180.89	186.02	193.15

1/ CROPYEAR DATA

SUMMARY OF U.S. MEAT PRODUCTION AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
PRODUCTION										
BEEF	MIL. LBS.	22,056	22,700	23,400	24,100	24,300	25,650	26,400	25,350	24,150
PORK	MIL. LBS.	15,427	14,750	15,300	15,900	15,500	15,300	15,400	15,600	16,100
VEAL	MIL. LBS.	404	420	540	545	540	570	550	380	390
LAMB AND MUTTON	MIL. LBS.	325	325	335	335	340	340	345	345	350
RED MEAT	MIL. LBS.	38,212	38,195	39,575	40,880	40,680	41,860	42,695	41,675	40,990
YOUNG CHICKENS	MIL. LBS.	12,002	12,213	12,673	12,724	12,775	12,417	12,264	12,877	13,542
OTHER CHICKENS	MIL. LBS.	770	714	729	757	764	778	785	792	799
TOTAL CHICKENS	MIL. LBS.	12,772	12,927	13,402	13,481	13,539	13,195	13,049	13,669	14,341
TURKEYS	MIL. LBS.	2,513	2,467	2,551	2,551	2,635	2,635	2,635	2,688	2,899
TOTAL POULTRY	MIL. LBS.	15,285	15,394	15,953	16,032	16,174	15,830	15,684	16,357	17,240
TOTAL MEAT	MIL. LBS.	53,497	53,589	55,528	56,912	56,854	57,690	58,379	58,032	58,230
EGGS	MIL. DOZ.	5,784	5,745	5,830	5,910	5,990	6,020	6,110	6,200	6,290
MILK	MIL. LBS.	131,900	131,700	129,300	129,500	130,200	131,400	32,700	134,500	135,500
PER CAPITA CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION										
BEEF	POUNDS	103.9	105.6	107.0	109.4	109.9	114.5	116.2	111.2	105.6
PORK	POUNDS	68.5	64.5	66.0	67.8	66.4	64.1	63.9	64.1	65.5
VEAL	POUNDS	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.7
LAMB AND MUTTON	POUNDS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
REDMEAT	POUNDS	175.9	173.6	177.0	181.2	180.3	182.7	184.1	178.6	174.4
YOUNG CHICKENS	POUNDS	48.5	48.5	50.3	49.8	49.3	47.1	45.8	47.6	49.6
OTHER CHICKENS	POUNDS	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
TOTAL CHICKENS	POUNDS	51.7	51.4	53.2	52.8	52.3	50.1	48.8	50.6	52.5
TURKEYS	POUNDS	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.1	10.9	10.2	10.1	11.0	11.2
TOTAL POULTRY	POUNDS	62.0	62.0	64.0	63.0	63.0	60.0	59.0	62.0	64.0
TOTAL MEAT	POUNDS	236.0	234.0	239.0	242.0	242.0	241.0	241.0	238.0	237.0
EGGS	DOZ.	63.4	58.6	260.4	261.6	262.8	61.4	63.1	64.3	65.6

PRODUCTION COST AND RETURNS PER PLANTED ACRE FOR SELECTED CROPS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
CORN										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	293.00	307.00	350.00	379.00	409.00	451.00	488.00	533.00	573.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	158.65	178.66	199.93	221.04	242.32	268.45	297.09	322.21	348.17
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	246.25	274.39	305.99	337.01	369.95	408.03	438.21	474.43	511.75
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	323.56	356.91	396.90	435.81	478.49	523.09	596.19	647.77	701.89
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	134.35	128.34	150.07	157.96	166.68	182.55	190.91	210.79	224.83
VARIABLE COST :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	46.75	32.61	44.01	41.99	39.05	42.97	49.79	58.57	61.25
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-30.56	-49.91	-46.90	-56.81	-69.49	-72.09	-108.19	-114.77	-128.89
INCLUDING LAND :										
SORGHUM										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	152.00	160.00	182.00	195.00	208.00	228.00	242.00	265.00	283.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	83.02	93.17	103.95	114.40	124.96	138.04	159.88	173.06	186.31
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	159.46	176.22	195.67	214.35	234.75	257.70	279.90	302.26	324.83
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	196.82	215.78	238.85	260.91	284.88	390.56	354.13	383.07	412.80
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	68.98	66.83	78.05	80.60	83.04	89.96	82.12	91.94	96.69
VARIABLE COST :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-7.46	-16.22	-13.67	-19.35	-26.75	-29.70	-37.90	-37.26	-41.83
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-44.82	-55.78	-56.85	-65.91	-76.88	-162.56	-112.13	-118.07	-129.80
INCLUDING LAND :										
BARLEY										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	121.00	131.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	188.00	203.00	216.00	233.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	73.90	83.18	93.00	102.65	112.47	124.58	142.97	155.32	167.87
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	147.33	163.16	181.43	199.11	218.49	240.29	258.73	280.04	301.71
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	184.70	202.20	224.07	245.04	269.05	294.48	345.09	375.99	408.27
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	47.10	47.82	51.00	53.35	55.53	63.42	60.03	60.68	65.13
VARIABLE COST :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-26.33	-32.16	-37.43	-43.11	-50.49	-52.29	-55.73	-64.04	-68.71
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-63.70	-71.20	-80.07	-89.04	-101.05	-106.48	-142.09	-159.99	-175.27
INCLUDING LAND :										

1/ GROSS RETURNS DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776, COST DATA PROVIDED BY BOB OLSON X-74190. NET RETURNS COMPUTED.

PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS PER PLANTED ACRE FOR SELECTED CROPS (CONT.) 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
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GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	90.00	95.00	103.00	110.00	118.00	129.00	138.00	146.00	154.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	57.49	64.46	71.88	79.17	86.56	95.72	112.71	122.32	132.02
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	112.39	124.25	137.98	151.28	165.79	182.19	202.15	218.69	235.46
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	151.17	164.48	182.09	198.69	218.06	238.00	289.36	316.01	344.01
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	32.51	30.54	31.12	30.83	31.44	33.28	25.29	23.68	21.98
VARIABLE COST :	\$/ACRE :	-22.39	-29.25	-34.98	-41.28	-47.79	-53.19	-64.15	-72.69	-81.46
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-61.17	-69.48	-79.09	-88.69	-100.06	-109.00	-151.36	-170.01	-190.01
INCLUDING LAND :										
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WHEAT										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	123.00	135.00	147.00	162.00	177.00	195.00	213.00	233.00	250.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	63.65	71.31	79.70	87.94	96.29	106.71	117.42	127.42	137.53
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	122.59	135.58	150.78	165.52	181.54	199.82	208.45	225.56	242.87
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	158.07	172.89	192.13	211.16	231.90	254.91	296.23	322.47	349.85
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	59.35	63.69	67.30	74.06	80.71	88.29	95.58	105.58	112.47
VARIABLE COST :	\$/ACRE :	0.41	-0.58	-3.78	-3.52	-4.54	-4.82	4.55	7.44	7.13
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-35.07	-37.89	-45.13	-49.16	-54.90	-59.91	-83.23	-89.47	-99.85
INCLUDING LAND :										
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RICE										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	474.00	475.00	460.00	562.00	594.00	643.00	677.00	717.00	766.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	306.01	342.27	379.92	415.42	451.39	496.31	540.08	582.30	622.80
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	443.39	492.29	545.64	596.02	649.41	712.33	756.70	815.39	872.28
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	524.74	578.15	637.95	694.52	753.81	735.21	934.12	1,006.80	1,078.80
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	167.99	132.73	80.08	146.58	142.61	146.69	136.92	134.70	143.20
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	30.61	-17.29	-85.64	-34.02	-55.41	-69.33	-79.70	-98.39	-106.28
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-50.74	-103.15	-177.95	-132.52	-159.81	-92.21	-257.12	-289.80	-312.80
INCLUDING LAND :										

1/ GROSS RETURNS DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776, COST DATA PROVIDED BY BOB OLSON X-74190. NET RETURNS COMPUTED.

PRODUCTION COST AND RETURNS PER PLANTED ACRE FOR SELECTED CROPS (CONT.) 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
SOYBEANS										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	196.00	208.00	221.00	238.00	257.00	282.00	306.00	327.00	351.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	83.19	92.16	102.95	112.92	122.99	135.58	151.95	164.28	176.93
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	149.86	165.22	183.17	200.38	218.97	240.31	257.55	277.93	298.81
EXCLUDING LAND:										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	224.67	246.21	271.62	295.38	322.25	351.49	398.31	432.19	467.82
INCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	112.81	115.84	118.05	125.08	134.01	146.42	154.05	162.72	174.07
VARIABLE COST :	\$/ACRE :	46.14	42.78	37.83	37.62	38.03	41.69	48.45	49.07	52.19
EXCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-28.67	-38.21	-50.62	-57.38	-65.25	-69.49	-92.31	-105.19	-116.82
INCLUDING LAND:										
PEANUTS										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	598.00	614.00	665.00	723.00	795.00	939.00	1,030.00	1,136.00	1,258.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	394.32	439.91	488.53	534.50	580.62	638.15	702.65	756.98	812.01
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	546.37	606.35	672.44	734.99	800.02	877.67	947.87	1,020.30	1,094.80
EXCLUDING LAND:										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	656.37	723.79	800.05	872.06	946.67	1,036.29	1,147.18	1,235.41	1,325.15
INCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	203.68	174.09	176.47	188.50	214.38	300.85	327.35	379.02	445.99
VARIABLE COST :	\$/ACRE :	51.63	7.65	-7.44	-11.99	-5.02	61.33	82.13	115.70	163.20
EXCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-58.37	-109.79	-135.05	-149.06	-151.67	-97.29	-117.18	-99.41	-67.15
INCLUDING LAND:										
FLAXSEED										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	90.48	96.47	104.92	113.64	123.70	155.58	168.32	182.65	198.66
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	36.65	40.76	45.19	49.39	53.61	58.90	73.62	79.34	84.93
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	85.27	93.63	103.54	112.94	123.35	134.91	156.08	168.04	179.98
EXCLUDING LAND:										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	109.77	119.03	131.23	142.69	156.00	169.91	212.58	231.78	251.81
INCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	53.83	55.71	59.73	64.25	70.09	96.68	94.70	103.31	113.73
VARIABLE COST :	\$/ACRE :	5.21	2.84	1.38	0.70	0.35	20.67	12.24	14.61	18.68
EXCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-19.29	-22.56	-26.31	-29.05	-32.30	-14.33	-44.26	-49.13	-53.15
INCLUDING LAND:										

1/ GROSS RETURNS DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776, COST DATA PROVIDED BY BOB OLSON X-74190. NET RETURNS COMPUTED.

PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS FOR SELECTED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEEF										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	66.10	69.00	76.00	77.00	80.00	80.00	79.00	95.00	108.00
NON-FEED PRO- :	\$/CWT.	50.09	48.90	52.37	54.46	54.86	54.55	52.66	58.48	71.38
DUCTION COSTS :										
TOTAL PRODUC- :	\$/CWT.	72.07	68.29	73.80	77.64	79.49	81.13	80.65	88.09	102.62
TION COSTS :										
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	-5.97	0.71	2.20	-0.64	0.51	-1.13	-1.65	6.91	5.38
PORK										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	45.94	49.25	58.00	54.00	62.00	67.00	72.00	78.00	82.00
NON-FEED PRO- :	\$/CWT.	22.46	24.12	25.88	27.89	29.30	31.23	33.10	34.86	36.85
DUCTION COSTS :										
TOTAL PRODUC- :	\$/CWT.	55.33	52.33	56.94	61.11	64.72	69.41	74.55	78.83	83.10
TION COSTS 2/ :										
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	-9.39	-3.08	1.06	-7.11	-2.72	-2.41	-2.55	-0.83	-1.10
YOUNG CHICKENS										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/LB.	0.472	0.498	0.570	0.600	0.620	0.660	0.710	0.780	0.820
NON-FEED PRO- :	\$/LB.	0.265	0.281	0.307	0.325	0.346	0.364	0.387	0.404	0.422
DUCTION COSTS :										
TOTAL PRODUC- :	\$/LB.	0.550	0.530	0.580	0.620	0.660	0.700	0.750	0.790	0.830
TION COSTS :										
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/LB.	-0.078	-0.032	-0.010	-0.020	-0.040	-0.040	-0.040	-0.010	-0.010
EGGS										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/DOZ.	0.719	0.755	0.850	0.900	0.970	1.030	1.090	1.240	1.290
NON-FEED PRO- :	\$/DOZ.	0.423	0.451	0.478	0.509	0.543	0.573	0.605	0.635	0.675
DUCTION COSTS :										
TOTAL PRODUC- :	\$/DOZ.	0.800	0.780	0.840	0.900	0.960	1.020	1.090	1.150	1.220
TION COSTS :										
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/DOZ.	-0.081	-0.025	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.090	0.070

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY CHARLIE SHAW X-78636

2/ EXCLUDES SOW CREDIT

PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS FOR SELECTED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (CONT.) 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TURKEYS										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/LB.	0.624	0.645	0.740	0.790	0.840	0.900	0.940	1.010	1.070
NON-FEED PRO- DUCTION COSTS :	\$/LB.	0.318	0.346	0.363	0.394	0.408	0.439	0.462	0.483	0.513
TOTAL PRODUC- TION COSTS :	\$/LB.	0.700	0.680	0.730	0.790	0.830	0.890	0.950	1.000	1.060
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/LB.	-0.076	-0.035	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.010	0.010	0.010
MILK										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	13.80	13.95	16.60	18.95	21.20	23.00	24.75	26.75	29.00
NON-FEED PRO- DUCTION COSTS :	\$/CWT.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL PRODUC- TION COSTS :	\$/CWT.	14.50	15.65	16.65	17.75	18.75	19.90	23.91	25.42	27.17
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	-0.70	-1.70	-0.05	1.20	2.45	3.10	0.84	1.33	1.83

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY CHARLIE SHAW X-78636

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
NOMINAL GROSS NATIONAL PROD. :	\$ BILLIONS :	2,913.6	3,179.1	3,540.8	3,902.9	4,248.4	4,646.5	5,117.4	5,588.0	6,083.7
REAL GNP :	\$ 1972 :	1,506.5	1,529.1	1,587.2	1,642.8	1,682.2	1,725.9	1,793.2	1,859.6	1,915.4
REAL GNP % CHG ANNUAL RATE :	PERCENT :	1.7	1.5	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.0
GNP DEFLATOR :	1972=100 :	193.4	207.9	223.1	237.6	252.6	269.2	285.4	300.5	317.6
PERSONAL CONS. DEFLATOR :	1972=100 :	193.7	208.8	224.1	238.6	253.7	270.4	286.6	301.8	319.0
UNEMPLMNT RATE :	PERCENT :	7.5	8.2	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.0
TOTAL US POP CIVILIAN POP :	MILLIONS :	229.900	232.200	234.500	236.900	239.200	241.600	244.000	246.500	248.900
	MILLIONS :	227.800	230.100	232.400	234.800	237.100	239.500	241.900	244.400	246.800
PERSONAL CON- SUMPTION EXPEND :	\$ BILLIONS :	1,859.7	2,033.9	2,256.7	2,476.4	2,685.4	2,924.4	3,207.1	3,487.6	3,780.8
PCE: REAL :	\$ 1972 :	960.1	974.1	1,007.0	1,037.9	1,058.5	1,091.5	1,119.0	1,155.6	1,185.2
PCE: NONDURABLE :	\$ 1972 :	366.2	367.8	377.2	385.2	390.2	395.4	403.8	413.0	419.5
PCE: ND-FOOD :	\$ 1972 :	184.5	185.6	191.2	196.2	199.3	202.9	209.2	215.2	220.0
PCE: DURABLES :	\$ 1972 :	141.8	149.1	155.1	160.8	164.1	168.2	176.7	183.7	189.5
PCE: SERVICES :	\$ 1972 :	452.1	456.8	474.7	491.9	504.2	517.8	538.5	559.0	576.2
DISPOSABLE PER- SONAL INCOME :	\$ BILLIONS :	2,010.2	2,217.0	2,470.3	2,723.5	2,964.9	3,242.8	3,571.9	3,902.5	4,248.3
DPI: REAL :	\$ 1972 :	1,037.8	1,061.8	1,102.3	1,141.4	1,168.7	1,199.3	1,246.3	1,293.1	1,331.8
DPI: PER CAPITA :	\$ CURRENT :	8,744	9,548	10,532	11,497	12,392	13,422	14,640	15,832	17,069
DPI: PER CAPITA :	\$ 1972 :	4,514	4,573	4,701	4,818	4,886	4,964	5,108	5,246	5,350
CPI: ALL ITEMS :	1967=100 :	272.4	293.4	314.8	335.3	356.4	379.9	402.7	424.0	448.2
CPI: FOOD :	1967=100 :	275.6	295.1	321.0	340.8	363.9	386.8	408.7	436.8	463.9
CPI: ALLESSFOOD :	1967=100 :	270.2	294.5	315.1	335.8	356.6	380.4	403.5	423.5	447.3
WPI: FINISHED GOODS :	1967=100 :	270.3	290.6	311.8	332.1	353.0	376.3	398.8	420.0	443.9
PRIME INTEREST RATE :	PERCENT :	18.6	14.6	12.8	12.0	10.8	10.6	10.0	9.3	9.7

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY PAUL PRENTICE X-72317 AND PAUL WESTCOTT X-78801

INDEXES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS 1/
1977=100

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
FOOD GRAINS	: 1977=100	166	167	187	205	221	239	257	277	294
FEED GRAINS	: 1977=100	148	137	157	172	183	197	210	226	240
FEED GRAINS AND HAY	: 1977=100	144	135	156	170	181	194	207	222	236
COTTON	: 1977=100	114	112	157	171	184	201	223	241	258
TOBACCO	: 1977=100	139	145	181	197	210	224	188	257	277
OIL CROPS	: 1977=100	111	106	106	112	120	131	141	150	161
FRUITS (ALL)	: 1977=100	126	130	137	144	150	158	165	172	179
POTATOES SWEET- POTS. & D.BEANS:	: 1977=100	199	139	152	162	173	184	195	206	217
VEGETABLES	: 1977=100	131	115	128	136	145	155	165	175	185
ALL CROPS	: 1977=100	135	129	145	157	167	180	190	207	220
MEAT ANIMALS	: 1977=100	154	163	182	179	191	191	189	227	253
DAIRY PRODUCTS	: 1977=100	142	144	171	195	218	237	255	276	299
POULTRY & EGGS	: 1977=100	117	122	136	143	152	160	171	193	201
ALL LIVESTOCK	: 1977=100	145	152	172	178	192	198	203	234	257
PRICES RECEIVED: ALL COMMODITIES:	: 1977=100	141	141	159	167	180	189	197	221	238

1/ COMPUTED BY RALPH PARLETT X-76860.

INDEXES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS 1/
1910-14=100

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
FOOD GRAINS	: 1910-14=100:	455	460	513	563	608	658	707	762	809
FEED GRAINS	: 1910-14=100:	443	409	470	514	548	588	630	675	719
FEED GRAINS AND HAY	: 1910-14=100:	456	427	491	535	571	612	655	701	744
COTTON	: 1910-14=100:	584	574	805	876	938	1,028	1,137	1,232	1,317
TOBACCO	: 1910-14=100:	1,351	1,413	1,757	1,913	2,043	2,174	1,826	2,496	2,696
OIL CROPS	: 1910-14=100:	725	689	688	731	785	855	918	981	1,047
FRUITS (ALL)	: 1910-14=100:	465	481	507	532	557	585	611	635	664
POTATOES SWEET- POTS. & D.BEANS:	: 1910-14=100:	722	505	552	589	626	667	708	746	788
VEGETABLES	: 1910-14=100:	654	575	635	675	720	770	820	870	920
ALL CROPS	: 1910-14=100:	586	557	628	678	724	779	824	893	949
MEAT ANIMALS	: 1910-14=100:	868	922	1,028	1,009	1,078	1,077	1,064	1,283	1,428
DAIRY PRODUCTS	: 1910-14=100:	845	853	1,015	1,159	1,297	1,407	1,514	1,636	1,774
POULTRY & EGGS	: 1910-14=100:	267	278	310	326	346	365	389	439	458
ALL LIVESTOCK	: 1910-14=100:	700	733	830	855	924	952	975	1,127	1,235
PRICES RECEIVED: ALL COMMODITIES:	: 1910-14=100:	642	643	727	765	822	864	898	1,008	1,090

1/ COMPUTED BY RALPH PARLETT X-76860.

INDEXES OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS 1/
PRODUCTION ITEMS: AGGREGATE INDEX AND INDIVIDUAL ITEMS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		540	538	565	599	641	667	707	742	787
FEED :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		1,034	1,133	1,190	1,238	1,263	1,288	1,275	1,288	1,327
FEEDER LIVESTK :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		860	927	995	1,060	1,127	1,201	1,273	1,340	1,416
SEED :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		389	434	474	517	560	608	654	695	737
FERTILIZER :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		481	528	571	613	656	705	751	797	847
AGRI CHEMICALS :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		764	840	916	994	1,078	1,170	1,264	1,352	1,447
FUELS & ENERGY :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		649	709	774	835	902	977	1,050	1,113	1,180
FARM & MOTOR SP :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		1,636	1,797	1,968	2,135	2,312	2,504	2,692	2,854	3,025
AUTOS & TRUCKS :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		1,849	2,029	2,222	2,422	2,628	2,851	3,073	3,288	3,518
TRAC & SLF-PROP :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		1,638	1,799	1,972	2,155	2,338	2,534	2,724	2,901	3,090
OTHER MACHINERY :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		1,252	1,338	1,425	1,518	1,624	1,746	1,877	2,008	2,149
BLDG & FENC MAT :										
PRODUCTION ITEMS: 1910-14=100:		960	1,039	1,121	1,203	1,282	1,369	1,458	1,550	1,643
FARM SERVICES :										
AND RENT 1/ :										
ALL PRODUCTION :		867	933	1,003	1,075	1,149	1,223	1,297	1,369	1,451
ITEMS :										

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY CHARLIE COBB X-78342.
2/ NEW INDEX. DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1971

INDEXES OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS 1/
SUMMARY TABLE

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
FAMILY LIVING ITEMS (NOW CPI) :	1910-14=100 :	857	933	1,001	1,066	1,133	1,208	1,280	1,348	1,425
PRODUCTION ITEMS :	1910-14=100 :	867	933	1,003	1,075	1,149	1,223	1,297	1,369	1,451
INTEREST	1910-14=100 :	3,401	3,738	4,310	4,948	5,675	6,504	7,434	8,460	9,577
TAXES	1910-14=100 :	1,917	2,070	2,236	2,415	2,584	2,765	2,959	3,166	3,388
WAGE RATES	1910-14=100 :	2,632	2,816	3,013	3,224	3,450	3,692	3,932	4,188	4,460
PRODUCTION ITEMS: INTEREST, TAXES: AND WAGE RATES :	1910-14=100 :	1,125	1,213	1,313	1,418	1,528	1,643	1,760	1,880	2,014
PRICES PAID	1910-14=100 :	885	956	1,027	1,098	1,171	1,248	1,322	1,395	1,477
PARITY INDEX	1910-14=100 :	1,039	1,123	1,213	1,305	1,401	1,503	1,606	1,709	1,824

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY CHARLIE COBB X-78342.

MARKET BASKET STATISTICS 1/
FARM VALUE INDEX
(1967=100)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
RED MEATS	: 1967=100	: 239.5	: 253.8	: 286.0	: 280.1	: 302.6	: 312.0	: 319.1	: 368.9	: 405.3
DAIRY PRODUCTS	: 1967=100	: 273.0	: 275.8	: 328.2	: 374.6	: 419.1	: 454.7	: 489.3	: 528.8	: 573.3
POULTRY	: 1967=100	: 214.8	: 230.6	: 254.4	: 268.5	: 278.1	: 292.1	: 314.1	: 351.2	: 367.0
EGGS	: 1967=100	: 206.3	: 212.0	: 238.9	: 252.4	: 272.6	: 289.4	: 306.2	: 350.0	: 363.4
CEREAL AND BAKERY PRODUCTS:	: 1967=100	: 222.4	: 224.9	: 250.8	: 275.3	: 297.3	: 321.7	: 346.0	: 372.8	: 395.7
FRESH FRUITS	: 1967=100	: 240.6	: 248.9	: 262.4	: 275.3	: 288.2	: 302.7	: 316.2	: 328.6	: 343.6
FRESH VEGETABLES	: 1967=100	: 281.5	: 228.1	: 251.2	: 267.3	: 284.8	: 304.4	: 323.6	: 342.8	: 362.3
PROC. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	: 1967=100	: 260.9	: 248.6	: 268.1	: 283.1	: 299.2	: 317.2	: 334.6	: 351.5	: 369.7
FATS AND OILS	: 1967=100	: 272.9	: 259.3	: 258.8	: 275.1	: 295.5	: 321.6	: 345.5	: 369.1	: 394.0
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	: 1967=100	: 276.5	: 262.1	: 282.0	: 301.7	: 320.7	: 341.9	: 362.4	: 381.6	: 403.3
TOTAL	: 1967=100	: 249.2	: 254.2	: 287.0	: 300.5	: 326.0	: 344.7	: 362.4	: 402.1	: 434.2

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY DENIS DUNHAM X-78801.

MARKET BASKET STATISTICS 1/
FARM-RETAIL SPREADS INDEX
(1967=100)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
RED MEATS	: 1967=100	: 282.4	: 307.1	: 332.5	: 351.8	: 369.1	: 393.5	: 406.9	: 439.3	: 470.8
DAIRY PRODUCTS	: 1967=100	: 220.6	: 238.4	: 256.7	: 272.4	: 289.8	: 305.6	: 322.2	: 334.5	: 351.9
POULTRY	: 1967=100	: 188.3	: 190.1	: 206.4	: 202.6	: 222.8	: 228.9	: 237.2	: 260.3	: 274.5
EGGS	: 1967=100	: 148.1	: 161.4	: 180.4	: 197.7	: 205.2	: 217.5	: 229.9	: 264.5	: 281.7
CEREAL AND BAKERY PRODUCTS	: 1967=100	: 281.7	: 306.5	: 325.9	: 345.0	: 365.7	: 388.4	: 411.2	: 432.2	: 455.2
FRESH FRUITS	: 1967=100	: 305.8	: 337.6	: 356.9	: 379.5	: 400.6	: 423.9	: 446.2	: 470.5	: 495.1
FRESH VEGETABLES	: 1967=100	: 297.9	: 319.1	: 368.5	: 392.5	: 415.2	: 438.9	: 465.7	: 490.7	: 514.2
PROC. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	: 1967=100	: 275.0	: 308.9	: 324.6	: 348.0	: 372.3	: 401.1	: 429.0	: 454.3	: 482.6
FATS AND OILS	: 1967=100	: 267.5	: 293.5	: 315.9	: 337.3	: 358.5	: 378.9	: 400.2	: 423.0	: 446.6
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	: 1967=100	: 260.1	: 271.4	: 291.4	: 311.1	: 330.7	: 352.5	: 373.7	: 393.5	: 415.9
TOTAL	: 1967=100	: 263.3	: 285.0	: 306.6	: 325.3	: 344.8	: 366.4	: 385.8	: 409.0	: 433.1

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY DENIS DUNHAM X-78801.

MARKET BASKET STATISTICS 1/
RETAIL COST INDEX
(1967=100)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
RED MEATS :	1967=100 :	259.3 :	278.4 :	307.4 :	313.1 :	333.2 :	349.6 :	359.6 :	401.3 :	435.5 :
DAIRY PRODUCTS :	1967=100 :	245.0 :	255.8 :	290.0 :	320.0 :	350.0 :	375.0 :	400.0 :	425.0 :	455.0 :
POULTRY :	1967=100 :	201.3 :	210.0 :	230.0 :	235.0 :	250.0 :	260.0 :	275.0 :	305.0 :	320.0 :
EGGS :	1967=100 :	182.5 :	191.3 :	215.0 :	230.0 :	245.0 :	260.0 :	275.0 :	315.0 :	330.0 :
CEREAL AND BAKERY PRODUCTS :	1967=100 :	271.5 :	292.5 :	313.0 :	333.0 :	354.0 :	377.0 :	400.0 :	422.0 :	445.0 :
FRESH FRUITS :	1967=100 :	285.6 :	310.1 :	327.6 :	347.2 :	365.8 :	386.4 :	405.9 :	426.6 :	448.2 :
FRESH VEGETABLES :	1967=100 :	292.7 :	290.0 :	331.0 :	352.5 :	373.5 :	395.9 :	420.3 :	443.4 :	465.6 :
PROC. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES :	1967=100 :	272.5 :	298.0 :	314.4 :	336.2 :	359.1 :	385.9 :	411.9 :	435.6 :	462.1 :
FATS AND OILS :	1967=100 :	269.0 :	284.0 :	300.0 :	320.0 :	341.0 :	363.0 :	385.0 :	408.0 :	432.0 :
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS :	1967=100 :	262.5 :	270.0 :	290.0 :	309.7 :	329.2 :	350.9 :	372.0 :	391.7 :	414.0 :
TOTAL :	1967=100 :	258.1 :	273.6 :	299.4 :	316.1 :	337.8 :	358.4 :	377.2 :	406.4 :	433.5 :

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY DENIS DUNHAM X-78801

MARKET BASKET STATISTICS 1/
FARMERS' SHARE OF RETAIL COST

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
RED MEATS :	PERCENT :	49.8 :	49.2 :	50.2 :	48.2 :	49.0 :	48.1 :	47.9 :	49.6 :	50.2 :
DAIRY PRODUCTS :	PERCENT :	51.9 :	50.2 :	52.7 :	54.5 :	55.8 :	56.5 :	57.0 :	57.9 :	58.7 :
POULTRY :	PERCENT :	52.5 :	54.0 :	54.4 :	56.2 :	54.7 :	55.3 :	56.2 :	56.6 :	56.4 :
EGGS :	PERCENT :	66.8 :	65.5 :	65.7 :	64.9 :	65.8 :	65.8 :	65.8 :	65.7 :	65.1 :
CEREAL AND BAKERY PRODUCTS :	PERCENT :	14.0 :	13.2 :	13.7 :	14.2 :	14.4 :	14.6 :	14.8 :	15.1 :	15.2 :
FRESH FRUITS :	PERCENT :	26.1 :	24.9 :	24.8 :	24.6 :	24.4 :	24.3 :	24.1 :	23.9 :	23.8 :
FRESH VEGETABLES :	PERCENT :	30.8 :	25.2 :	24.3 :	24.3 :	24.4 :	24.6 :	24.6 :	24.7 :	24.9 :
PROC. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES :	PERCENT :	17.4 :	15.1 :	15.5 :	15.3 :	15.1 :	14.9 :	14.7 :	14.6 :	14.5 :
FATS AND OILS :	PERCENT :	28.2 :	25.4 :	24.0 :	23.9 :	24.1 :	24.6 :	24.9 :	25.1 :	25.3 :
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS :	PERCENT :	15.7 :	14.4 :	14.4 :	14.5 :	14.5 :	14.5 :	14.5 :	14.5 :	14.5 :
=====										
TOTAL :	PERCENT :	35.7 :	34.4 :	35.5 :	35.2 :	35.7 :	35.6 :	35.6 :	36.6 :	37.1 :
=====										

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY DENIS DUNHAM X-77348

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES, ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEEF AND VEAL :	1967=100 :	274.6	290.5	320.0	330.0	346.0	355.0	362.0	412.0	456.0
PORK :	1967=100 :	229.4	254.0	283.0	281.0	308.0	337.0	352.0	379.0	397.0
OTHER MEATS :	1967=100 :	260.1	278.8	306.0	312.0	332.0	348.0	358.0	400.0	432.0
TOTAL RED MEATS :	1967=100 :	259.3	278.4	307.4	313.1	333.2	349.6	359.6	401.3	435.5
POULTRY :	1967=100 :	201.3	210.0	230.0	235.0	250.0	260.0	275.0	305.0	320.0
FISH :	1967=100 :	359.7	391.5	423.0	453.0	483.0	515.0	542.0	572.0	606.0
TOTAL: MEAT, :	1967=100 :	260.1	278.9	307.0	314.5	334.7	351.5	363.5	402.9	434.6
POULTRY & FISH :	1967=100 :	182.5	191.3	215.0	230.0	245.0	260.0	275.0	315.0	330.0
EGGS :	1967=100 :	245.0	255.8	290.0	320.0	350.0	375.0	400.0	425.0	455.0
DAIRY :	1967=100 :	251.3	267.1	296.8	311.3	334.2	353.3	369.3	404.3	434.6
TOTAL: LIVE- :	1967=100 :	269.0	284.0	300.0	320.0	341.0	363.0	385.0	408.0	432.0
STOCK & PROD. :	1967=100 :	292.7	290.0	331.0	352.5	373.5	395.9	420.3	443.4	465.6
FATS AND OILS :	1967=100 :	132.4	143.0	150.0	160.0	170.0	183.0	195.1	206.0	217.7
FRESH VEGETABLES :	1967=100 :	277.2	301.0	318.0	337.0	355.0	375.0	394.0	414.0	435.0
PROC VEGETABLES :	DEC77=100 :	141.4	156.5	166.0	178.0	191.0	205.0	219.0	232.0	247.0
FRESH FRUITS :	1967=100 :	272.5	298.0	314.4	336.2	359.1	385.9	411.9	435.6	462.1
PROCESSED FRUIT :	DEC77=100 :	277.9	295.3	318.4	339.3	360.4	384.2	407.8	430.4	454.2
PROCESSED :	1967=100 :	369.2	376.8	401.0	425.0	451.0	481.0	510.0	538.0	568.0
FRTS & VEGS :	1967=100 :	271.5	292.5	313.0	333.0	354.0	377.0	400.0	422.0	445.0
TOT. FRUIT&VEGE :	1967=100 :	412.1	424.0	460.0	483.0	517.0	551.0	584.0	615.0	651.0
SUGAR & SWEETS :	1967=100 :	255.5	280.6	303.0	325.0	347.0	369.0	393.0	416.0	439.0
CEREAL & BAKERY :	1967=100 :	292.1	310.1	333.5	354.5	377.6	402.2	427.0	450.7	475.9
NONALC BEVRAGES :	1967=100 :	271.0	287.8	314.3	332.0	354.9	376.7	397.1	426.4	454.0
OTHER PREPARED :	1967=100 :	291.8	318.0	343.0	368.0	392.0	418.0	444.0	470.0	496.0
FOODS :	1967=100 :	275.6	295.1	321.0	340.8	363.9	386.8	408.7	436.8	463.9
TOTAL CROP PROD :	1967=100 :	270.2	294.5	315.1	335.8	356.6	380.4	403.5	423.5	447.3
FOOD AT HOME :	1967=100 :	272.2	295.8	317.4	338.0	359.3	383.0	406.0	427.5	451.9
AWAY FROM HOME :	1967=100 :									
ALL FOOD :	1967=100 :									
ALL LESS FOOD :	1967=100 :									
TOTAL CPI :	1967=100 :									

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY PAUL WESTCOTT X-78801.

FARM PRODUCTION: ANNUAL INDEX NUMBERS OF UNITED STATES OUTPUT 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
FEED GRAINS	:1967=100	152	149	150	158	164	169	173	176	181
HAY AND FORAGE	:1967=100	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
FOOD GRAINS	:1967=100	185	167	180	176	185	187	192	195	201
VEGETABLES	:1967=100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRUITS & NUTS	:1967=100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUGAR CROPS	:1967=100	125	122	122	124	131	134	127	124	118
COTTON	:1967=100	209	173	178	180	180	180	182	182	184
TOBACCO	:1967=100	103	90	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
OIL CROPS	:1967=100	203	201	201	205	207	211	219	227	231
ALL CROPS 2/	:1967=100	150	146	148	150	154	156	159	161	163
MEAT ANIMALS	:1967=100	111	112	115	119	119	123	126	123	119
DAIRY PRODUCTS	:1967=100	113	113	110	110	112	113	114	115	116
POULTRY & EGGS	:1967=100	132	132	136	137	139	137	137	141	147
ALL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 3/	:1967=100	115	115	117	119	120	122	124	124	123
FARM OUTPUT 4/	:1967=100	133	131	133	136	137	140	142	143	144

- 1/ DATA PROVIDED BY CHARLIE COBB X-77348.
2/ INCLUDES VEGS, FRUITS AND NUTS, AND SOME CROPS NOT INCLUDED SEPARATELY
3/ ALL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN USE, HORSES AND MULES EXCLUDED
4/ NET PRODUCTION WHICH COULD BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE DURING YEAR

FARM INCOME 1/
CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS, LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
CATTLE	\$ MILLIONS:	28,104.8	30,623.0	34,504.4	35,536.6	37,389.4	38,370.2	37,799.7	45,505.8	49,028.6
CALVES	\$ MILLIONS:	2,325.3	2,530.5	3,642.1	3,629.3	3,688.2	3,698.4	3,286.9	2,790.0	3,662.5
HOGS	\$ MILLIONS:	9,730.2	10,018.4	12,186.4	11,775.6	13,212.1	14,110.6	15,278.8	17,003.1	18,223.0
RED MEATS	\$ MILLIONS:	40,606.2	43,650.8	50,809.5	51,423.6	54,784.0	56,673.5	56,855.2	65,860.5	71,537.5
BROILERS	\$ MILLIONS:	4,674.6	5,237.7	5,850.4	6,219.4	6,417.8	6,575.2	6,993.7	8,217.4	9,009.6
TURKEYS	\$ MILLIONS:	1,356.0	1,334.0	1,462.9	1,496.1	1,717.1	1,751.4	1,854.4	2,101.9	2,418.1
EGGS	\$ MILLIONS:	3,496.5	3,570.2	4,086.1	4,375.6	4,789.6	5,110.7	5,488.7	6,365.2	6,706.0
POULTRY & EGGS	\$ MILLIONS:	9,892.4	10,510.4	11,777.3	12,493.6	13,337.2	13,870.7	14,796.5	17,186.7	18,655.2
WHOLESALE MILK	\$ MILLIONS:	17,688.8	17,818.8	20,816.7	23,800.4	26,770.2	29,310.8	31,853.0	34,894.0	38,110.3
DAIRY PRODUCTS	\$ MILLIONS:	18,033.3	18,181.2	21,189.6	24,197.8	27,212.3	29,809.6	32,398.5	35,495.5	38,771.1
OTHER LIVESTOCK:	\$ MILLIONS:	1,107.2	1,208.3	1,401.5	1,474.5	1,596.1	1,680.4	1,742.4	1,985.2	2,160.5
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS:	\$ MILLIONS:	69,639	73,551	85,178	89,590	96,930	102,034	105,793	120,528	131,124

1/ TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING. DATA PROVIDED BY GARY LUCIER X-74191.

FARM INCOME 1/
CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS. CROPS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WHEAT	\$ MILLIONS:	9,757.0	10,100.0	11,520.0	12,830.6	14,052.0	15,417.1	16,908.9	18,624.6	20,296.4
RICE	\$ MILLIONS:	1,774.7	1,829.9	1,829.5	2,117.9	2,274.4	2,455.2	2,716.0	2,961.6	3,213.9
FOOD GRAINS	\$ MILLIONS:	11,564.9	11,965.8	13,394.1	14,993.9	16,373.5	17,921.1	19,675.4	21,638.4	23,564.1
CORN	\$ MILLIONS:	13,111.5	13,384.5	15,980.7	18,411.0	20,649.1	22,898.9	25,168.2	27,630.2	30,075.6
OATS	\$ MILLIONS:	366.1	318.1	364.6	403.1	435.1	473.2	513.5	553.8	593.7
BARLEY	\$ MILLIONS:	911.0	901.4	867.5	978.3	1,048.0	1,131.4	1,218.9	1,316.8	1,414.9
SORGHUM GRAIN	\$ MILLIONS:	1,315.5	1,494.3	1,645.2	1,747.5	1,894.9	2,092.7	2,298.8	2,514.9	2,726.7
HAY	\$ MILLIONS:	1,900.1	2,045.4	2,394.5	2,572.7	2,764.0	2,980.1	3,183.2	3,381.9	3,583.0
FEED GRAINS+HAY	\$ MILLIONS:	17,604.2	18,143.7	21,252.5	24,112.6	26,791.1	29,576.3	32,382.6	35,397.6	38,393.9
SOYBEANS	\$ MILLIONS:	13,335.9	14,166.1	14,099.8	14,964.7	16,246.9	17,831.7	19,726.3	21,839.9	23,824.2
OIL CROPS	\$ MILLIONS:	14,861.0	15,795.1	15,991.7	17,165.3	18,781.1	20,790.8	23,020.6	25,456.0	27,999.2
COTTON	\$ MILLIONS:	4,615.7	4,333.5	5,521.4	6,166.9	6,687.8	7,325.3	7,916.1	8,570.0	9,168.4
TOBACCO	\$ MILLIONS:	3,013.5	3,067.5	3,514.1	3,833.3	4,094.6	4,356.0	4,704.5	5,000.7	5,401.4
FRUITS & NUTS	\$ MILLIONS:	6,865.4	7,165.1	7,769.3	8,178.7	8,538.0	8,927.0	9,296.2	9,645.7	10,044.6
VEGETABLES	\$ MILLIONS:	7,941.9	7,712.0	8,332.8	8,957.7	9,594.9	10,361.2	11,085.1	11,865.9	12,647.0
OTHER CROPS	\$ MILLIONS:	7,042.7	7,329.4	7,686.7	8,114.3	8,621.5	9,180.9	9,785.7	10,378.4	11,028.5
TOTAL CROP RECEIPTS	\$ MILLIONS:	73,509	75,512	83,463	91,523	99,483	108,439	117,866	127,953	138,247

1/ TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING. DATA PROVIDED BY GARY LUCIER X-74191.

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
CASH RECEIPTS FROM LIVESTOCK :	\$ BILLIONS :	68.6	70.8	85.2	89.6	96.9	102.0	105.8	120.5	131.1
CASH RECEIPTS FROM ALL CROPS :	\$ BILLIONS :	73.7	76.3	83.5	91.5	99.5	108.4	117.9	128.0	138.2
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM MARKETING :	\$ BILLIONS :	142.3	147.1	168.7	181.1	196.4	210.4	223.7	248.5	269.3
OTHER RECEIPTS ALL SOURCES :	\$ BILLIONS :	17.7	18.9	19.6	20.9	22.2	23.7	25.1	26.5	28.0
REALIZED GROSS FARM INCOME :	\$ BILLIONS :	160.0	166.0	188.3	202.0	218.6	234.1	248.8	275.0	297.3
TOTAL FARM EXPENSES :	\$ BILLIONS :	142.0	151.0	165.0	176.0	189.0	203.0	216.0	230.0	245.0
REALIZED NET FARM INCOME :	\$ BILLIONS :	18.0	15.0	23.7	25.7	29.5	31.2	32.8	44.8	51.8
VALUE OF THE CHANGE IN FARM INVENTORIES :	\$ BILLIONS :	4.0	-0.5	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME :	\$ BILLIONS :	22.0	14.5	24.7	26.8	30.3	32.0	33.1	44.8	51.8

1/ TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING. DATA PROVIDED BY GARY LUCIER X-74191.

PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WHEAT	:DOL./BU.	3.85	4.25	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.85	6.30	6.80	7.20
RICE	:DOL./CWT.	10.00	10.75	10.25	12.50	13.20	14.25	15.00	15.85	16.90
CORN	:DOL./BU.	2.65	2.95	3.35	3.60	3.80	4.10	4.35	4.70	4.95
GRAIN SORGHUM	:DOL./BU.	2.46	2.74	3.10	3.25	3.50	3.85	4.10	4.40	4.65
OATS	:DOL./BU.	1.70	1.80	1.95	2.10	2.25	2.45	2.65	2.85	3.05
BARLEY	:DOL./BU.	2.30	2.60	2.85	3.10	3.30	3.60	3.85	4.10	4.35
ALL HAY, BALED	:DOL./TON	75.00	80.00	85.00	91.00	97.00	104.00	110.00	116.00	122.00
TOBACCO	:DOL./LB.	1.65	1.85	2.02	2.20	2.35	2.50	2.10	2.87	3.10
SOYBEANS	:DOL./BU.	6.40	6.70	7.05	7.50	8.15	8.75	9.40	9.95	10.65
COTTONSEED	:DOL./TON	100.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	145.00	155.00	165.00	175.00	185.00
PEANUTS	:DOL./LB.	0.242	0.236	0.253	0.272	0.296	0.345	0.375	0.410	0.450
FLAXSEED	:DOL./BU.	7.00	5.25	8.70	9.30	10.00	12.25	13.15	14.05	15.05
SOYBEAN MEAL	:DOL./TON	190.00	205.00	215.00	230.00	245.00	260.00	275.00	290.00	310.00
44% DECATUR	:CENTS/LB.	19.0	19.5	20.9	23.0	25.0	27.0	29.2	31.5	34.0
POTATOES	:DOL./CWT.	7.12	6.09	6.58	7.01	7.43	7.43	7.78	8.09	8.36
SWEET POTATOES	:DOL./CWT.	15.60	12.57	13.57	14.45	15.32	15.34	16.05	17.18	17.74
DRY BEANS	:DOL./CWT.	28.10	29.00	31.32	33.35	35.35	27.14	28.39	29.52	30.50
FRUIT INDEX	:1910-14=100	465.0	481.0	507.0	532.0	557.0	585.0	611.0	635.0	664.0
VEGETABLE INDEX:1910-14=100		654.0	575.0	635.0	675.0	720.0	770.0	820.0	870.0	920.0
BEEF CATTLE	:DOL./CWT.	59.64	63.00	69.00	69.00	72.00	70.00	67.00	84.00	95.00
CHOICE STEERS	:DOL./CWT.	66.10	69.00	76.00	77.00	80.00	80.00	79.00	95.00	108.00
OMAHA										
CALVES	:DOL./CWT.	67.37	71.50	79.00	78.00	80.00	76.00	70.00	86.00	110.00
HOGS	:DOL./CWT.	44.94	48.25	57.00	53.00	61.00	66.00	71.00	78.00	81.00
HOGS, 7 MARKETS	:DOL./CWT.	45.94	49.25	58.00	54.00	62.00	67.00	72.00	78.00	82.00
LAMBS	:DOL./CWT.	56.00	57.25	62.00	63.00	65.00	65.00	64.00	77.00	88.00
ALL MILK SOLD TO PLANTS	:DOL./CWT.	13.80	13.95	16.60	18.95	21.20	23.00	24.75	26.75	29.00
BROILERS	:DOL./LB.	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.42	0.47	0.49
TURKEYS	:DOL./LB.	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.45	0.50	0.51	0.54	0.60	0.64
EGGS	:DOL./DOZ.	0.61	0.63	0.71	0.75	0.81	0.86	0.91	1.04	1.08

1/ MARKETING PERIODS. AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. SEE DETAIL COMMODITY TABLES FOR SOURCES.

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WHEAT	:DOL./BU.	1.99	2.04	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.16	2.20	2.25	2.26
RICE	:DOL./CWT.	5.16	5.15	4.57	5.24	5.20	5.27	5.23	5.25	5.30
CORN	:DOL./BU.	1.37	1.41	1.49	1.51	1.50	1.52	1.52	1.56	1.55
GRAIN SORGHUM	:DOL./BU.	1.27	1.31	1.38	1.36	1.38	1.42	1.43	1.46	1.46
OATS	:DOL./BU.	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.96
BARLEY	:DOL./BU.	1.19	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.30	1.33	1.34	1.36	1.36
ALL HAY, BALED	:DOL./TON	38.72	38.31	37.93	38.14	38.23	38.46	38.38	38.44	38.24
TOBACCO	:DOL./LB.	0.85	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.73	0.95	0.97
SOYBEANS	:DOL./BU.	3.30	3.21	3.15	3.14	3.21	3.24	3.28	3.30	3.34
COTTONSEED	:DOL./TON	51.63	57.47	58.01	58.68	57.15	57.32	57.57	57.99	57.99
PEANUTS	:DOL./LB.	0.125	0.113	0.113	0.114	0.117	0.128	0.131	0.136	0.141
FLAXSEED	:DOL./BU.	3.61	2.51	3.88	3.90	3.94	4.53	4.59	4.66	4.72
SOYBEAN MEAL	:DOL./TON	98.09	98.18	95.94	96.40	96.57	96.15	95.95	96.09	97.18
44% DECATUR	:CENTS/LB.	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7
SOYBEAN OIL	:CENTS/LB.	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7
DECATUR	:CENTS/LB.	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7
POTATOES	:DOL./CWT.	3.68	2.92	2.94	2.94	2.93	2.75	2.71	2.68	2.62
SWEET POTATOES	:DOL./CWT.	8.05	6.02	6.06	6.06	6.04	5.67	5.60	5.69	5.56
DRY BEANS	:DOL./CWT.	14.51	13.89	13.98	13.98	13.93	10.04	9.91	9.78	9.56
BEEF CATTLE	:DOL./CWT.	30.79	30.17	30.79	28.92	28.38	25.89	23.38	27.83	29.78
CHOICE STEERS	:DOL./CWT.	34.12	33.05	33.91	32.27	31.53	29.59	27.56	31.48	33.86
OMAHA	:DOL./CWT.	34.78	34.24	35.25	32.69	31.53	28.11	24.42	28.50	34.48
CALVES	:DOL./CWT.	23.20	23.11	25.44	22.21	24.04	24.41	24.77	25.84	25.39
HOGS	:DOL./CWT.	23.72	23.59	25.88	22.63	24.44	24.78	25.12	25.84	25.71
HOGS, 7 MARKETS	:DOL./CWT.	28.91	27.42	27.67	26.40	25.62	24.04	22.33	25.51	27.59
LAMBS	:DOL./CWT.	28.91	27.42	27.67	26.40	25.62	24.04	22.33	25.51	27.59
ALL MILK SOLD	:DOL./CWT.	7.12	6.68	7.41	7.94	8.36	8.51	8.64	8.86	9.09
TO PLANTS	:DOL./CWT.	7.12	6.68	7.41	7.94	8.36	8.51	8.64	8.86	9.09
BROILERS	:DOL./LB.	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.15
TURKEYS	:DOL./LB.	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20
EGGS	:DOL./DOZ.	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34
PERSONAL CONS.	:1972=100	193.7	208.8	224.1	238.6	253.7	270.4	286.6	301.8	319.0
DEFLATOR	:1972=100	193.7	208.8	224.1	238.6	253.7	270.4	286.6	301.8	319.0

1/ MARKETING PERIODS. AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS DEFLATED BY PERSONAL CONSUMPTION DEFLATOR.

SUMMARY OF AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED FOR SELECTED CROPS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
AREA PLANTED										
CORN	1,000 AC.	84,300	83,000	85,000	88,000	90,000	90,000	91,000	91,000	92,000
SORGHUM	1,000 AC.	16,100	16,500	15,800	15,900	15,900	15,900	16,100	16,200	16,300
BARLEY	1,000 AC.	9,800	9,000	9,500	9,400	9,200	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
OATS	1,000 AC.	13,600	13,400	14,200	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400
FEED GRAINS	1,000 AC.	123,800	121,900	124,500	127,700	129,500	129,300	130,500	130,600	131,700
WHEAT	1,000 AC.	88,800	84,500	87,000	86,500	86,500	86,500	87,000	87,500	88,500
RICE	1,000 AC.	3,857	3,073	3,900	3,073	3,900	3,900	4,200	4,200	4,325
FOOD GRAINS	1,000 AC.	92,657	87,573	90,900	89,573	90,400	90,400	91,200	91,700	92,825
SOYBEANS	1,000 AC.	68,100	67,000	66,000	66,000	67,000	67,000	69,000	71,000	71,000
PEANUTS	1,000 AC.	1,563	1,540	1,500	1,515	1,548	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
FLAXSEED	1,000 AC.	680	750	800	800	800	960	950	940	930
SUNFLOWERSEED	1,000 AC.	4,256	4,693	5,187	5,557	5,928	6,175	6,422	6,669	6,916
OILSEEDS	1,000 AC.	74,599	73,983	73,487	73,872	75,276	75,685	77,922	80,159	80,396
COTTON	1,000 AC.	14,306	13,600	13,900	13,800	13,800	13,700	13,600	13,500	13,500
TOTAL	1,000 AC.	305,362	297,056	302,787	304,945	308,976	309,085	313,222	315,959	318,421
AREA HARVESTED										
CORN	1,000 AC.	74,143	73,000	74,800	77,500	79,100	80,100	80,500	80,500	81,400
SORGHUM	1,000 AC.	13,633	13,900	12,800	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,200	13,300	13,400
BARLEY	1,000 AC.	9,070	8,000	8,600	8,500	8,400	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200
OATS	1,000 AC.	9,654	9,400	9,800	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900
FEED GRAINS	1,000 AC.	106,500	104,300	106,000	108,900	110,400	111,200	111,800	111,900	112,900
WHEAT	1,000 AC.	80,700	75,000	78,300	77,800	77,800	77,800	78,300	78,600	80,000
RICE	1,000 AC.	3,819	3,043	3,860	3,043	3,860	3,860	4,160	4,160	4,280
FOOD GRAINS	1,000 AC.	84,519	78,043	82,160	80,843	81,660	81,660	82,460	82,760	84,280
SOYBEANS	1,000 AC.	66,900	66,000	65,000	65,000	66,000	66,000	68,000	70,000	70,000
PEANUTS	1,000 AC.	1,534	1,510	1,475	1,485	1,518	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520
FLAXSEED	1,000 AC.	640	715	760	760	760	920	910	900	890
SUNFLOWERSEED	1,000 AC.	4,150	4,569	5,063	5,434	5,804	6,022	6,261	6,504	6,743
OILSEEDS	1,000 AC.	73,224	72,794	72,298	72,679	74,082	74,462	76,691	78,924	79,153
COTTON	1,000 AC.	13,794	12,800	13,100	13,000	13,000	12,900	12,800	12,700	12,700
TOTAL	1,000 AC.	278,037	267,937	273,558	275,422	279,142	280,222	283,751	286,284	289,033

SUMMARY OF U.S. CROP PRODUCTION 1/

VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
CORN	: MIL. BU.	7,940.4	7,635.0	7,980.0	8,435.0	8,800.0	9,075.0	9,300.0	9,480.0	9,765.0
SORGHUM	: MIL. BU.	863.8	834.0	777.0	798.0	807.0	816.0	838.0	854.0	870.0
OATS	: MIL. BU.	241.4	231.2	239.6	251.9	261.4	268.5	274.9	280.1	287.9
BARLEY	: MIL. BU.	476.0	404.0	440.0	441.0	442.0	437.0	443.0	449.0	454.0
FEED GRAINS	: MIL. BU.	9,521.6	9,104.2	9,436.6	9,925.9	10,310.4	10,596.5	10,855.9	11,063.1	11,376.9
WHEAT	: MIL. BU.	2,750.0	2,550.0	2,700.0	2,725.0	2,765.0	2,800.0	2,855.0	2,910.0	3,000.0
RICE	: 1,000 CWT.	178,600	140,400	174,800	138,100	175,400	175,800	189,700	190,100	196,000
COTTON	: 1,000 BALES	15,500	12,800	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,400	13,500	13,500	13,600
TOBACCO	: MIL. LB.	1,975	1,740	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760
SOYBEANS	: MIL. BU.	2,090.0	2,080.0	2,070.0	2,090.0	2,110.0	2,160.0	2,245.0	2,330.0	2,350.0
PEANUTS	: MIL. LB.	3,864	4,000	3,955	4,025	4,160	4,218	4,258	4,293	4,333
COTTONSEED	: 1,000 TON	5,875	4,850	5,000	5,040	5,080	5,080	5,080	5,115	5,115
FLAXSEED	: MIL. BU.	8.1	8.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
SUNFLOWERSEED	: 1000 M TON	2,640	2,960	3,340	3,650	3,995	4,220	4,460	4,715	5,515
----- METRIC TONS -----										
CORN	: MIL. M. TON	201.7	193.9	202.7	214.2	223.5	230.5	236.2	240.8	248.0
SORGHUM	: MIL. M. TON	21.9	21.2	19.7	20.3	20.5	20.7	21.3	21.7	22.1
OATS	: MIL. M. TON	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
BARLEY	: MIL. M. TON	10.4	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9
FEED GRAINS	: MIL. M. TON	237.5	227.3	235.5	247.8	257.4	264.6	271.1	276.3	284.2
WHEAT	: MIL. M. TON	74.8	69.4	73.5	74.2	75.3	76.2	77.7	79.2	81.6
RICE	: MIL. M. TON	8.1	6.4	7.9	6.3	8.0	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.9
COTTON	: MIL. M. TON	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
TOBACCO	: MIL. M. TON	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
SOYBEANS	: MIL. M. TON	56.9	56.6	56.3	56.9	57.4	58.8	61.1	63.4	64.0
PEANUTS	: MIL. M. TON	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
COTTONSEED	: MIL. M. TON	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
FLAXSEED	: MIL. M. TON	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
SUNFLOWERSEED	: MIL. M. TON	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.5
TOTAL OILSEED	: MIL. M. TON	66.8	66.0	66.2	67.2	68.2	69.8	72.4	75.0	76.4
TOTAL	: MIL. M. TON	391.5	372.6	386.8	399.1	412.5	422.4	433.6	442.9	454.9

1/ CROPYEAR DATA

VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
CORN	MIL. BU.	2,450.0	2,600.0	2,725.0	2,825.0	3,000.0	3,100.0	3,200.0	3,300.0	3,400.0
SORGHUM	MIL. BU.	325.0	320.0	320.0	315.0	325.0	335.0	345.0	360.0	370.0
OATS	MIL. BU.	72.8	75.4	78.7	81.1	85.8	88.6	91.4	94.3	97.1
BARLEY	MIL. BU.	100.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
FEED GRAINS	MIL. BU.	2,947.8	3,045.4	3,178.7	3,276.1	3,465.8	3,578.6	3,691.4	3,809.3	3,922.1
WHEAT	MIL. BU.	1,825.0	1,760.0	1,800.0	1,840.0	1,875.0	1,910.0	1,950.0	2,000.0	2,100.0
RICE	1,000 CWT.	83,500	91,200	94,300	97,300	100,400	103,400	106,400	109,500	112,500
RYE	MIL. BU.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COTTON	1,000 BALES	7,000	7,500	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,450	7,500
TOBACCO	MIL. LB.	700	700	710	720	725	730	730	735	735
SOYBEANS	MIL. BU.	830.0	830.0	840.0	860.0	890.0	920.0	940.0	960.0	990.0
PEANUTS	MIL. LB.	750	925	1,050	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,175	1,200	1,225
COTTONSEED	1,000 TON	150	100	100	75	75	90	75	75	75
FLAXSEED	MIL. BU.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUNFLOWERSEED	1,000 M TON	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,750	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,400	3,000
METRIC TONS										
CORN	MIL. M. TON	62.23	66.04	69.21	71.75	76.20	78.74	81.28	83.82	86.36
SORGHUM	MIL. M. TON	8.25	8.13	8.13	8.00	8.25	8.51	8.76	9.14	9.40
OATS	MIL. M. TON	1.06	1.09	1.14	1.18	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.37	1.41
BARLEY	MIL. M. TON	2.18	1.09	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
FEED GRAINS	MIL. M. TON	73.72	76.35	79.68	82.13	86.90	89.73	92.57	95.53	98.36
WHEAT	MIL. M. TON	49.67	47.90	48.99	50.08	51.03	51.98	53.07	54.43	57.15
RICE	MIL. M. TON	3.79	4.14	4.28	4.41	4.55	4.69	4.83	4.97	5.10
RYE	MIL. M. TON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COTTON	MIL. M. TON	1.52	1.63	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.63
TOBACCO	MIL. M. TON	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
SOYBEANS	MIL. M. TON	22.59	22.59	22.86	23.41	24.22	25.04	25.58	26.13	26.94
PEANUTS	MIL. M. TON	0.34	0.42	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.56
COTTONSEED	MIL. M. TON	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
FLAXSEED	MIL. M. TON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUNFLOWERSEED	MIL. M. TON	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.75	1.90	2.10	2.30	2.40	3.00
TOTAL OILSEED	MIL. M. TON	24.62	24.70	25.08	25.72	26.70	27.74	28.48	29.14	30.57
TOTAL	MIL. M. TON	153.63	155.04	159.92	164.24	171.08	176.07	180.89	186.02	193.15

1/ CROPYEAR DATA

SUMMARY OF U.S. MEAT PRODUCTION AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
PRODUCTION										
BEEF	MIL. LBS.	22,056	22,700	23,400	24,100	24,300	25,650	26,400	25,350	24,150
PORK	MIL. LBS.	15,427	14,750	15,300	15,900	15,500	15,300	15,400	15,600	16,100
VEAL	MIL. LBS.	404	420	540	545	540	570	550	380	390
LAMB AND MUTTON:	MIL. LBS.	325	325	335	335	340	340	345	345	350
RED MEAT	MIL. LBS.	38,212	38,195	39,575	40,880	40,680	41,860	42,695	41,675	40,990
YOUNG CHICKENS	MIL. LBS.	12,002	12,213	12,673	12,724	12,775	12,417	12,264	12,877	13,542
OTHER CHICKENS	MIL. LBS.	770	714	729	757	764	778	785	792	799
TOTAL CHICKENS:	MIL. LBS.	12,772	12,927	13,402	13,481	13,539	13,195	13,049	13,669	14,341
TURKEYS	MIL. LBS.	2,513	2,467	2,551	2,551	2,635	2,635	2,635	2,688	2,899
TOTAL POULTRY	MIL. LBS.	15,285	15,394	15,953	16,032	16,174	15,830	15,684	16,357	17,240
TOTAL MEAT	MIL. LBS.	53,497	53,589	55,528	56,912	56,854	57,690	58,379	58,032	58,230
EGGS	MIL. DOZ.	5,784	5,745	5,830	5,910	5,990	6,020	6,110	6,200	6,290
MILK	MIL. LBS.	131,900	131,700	129,300	129,500	130,200	131,400	32,700	134,500	135,500
PER CAPITA CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION										
BEEF	POUNDS	103.9	105.6	107.0	109.4	109.9	114.5	116.2	111.2	105.6
PORK	POUNDS	68.5	64.5	66.0	67.8	66.4	64.1	63.9	64.1	65.5
VEAL	POUNDS	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.7
LAMB AND MUTTON:	POUNDS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
REDMEAT	POUNDS	175.9	173.6	177.0	181.2	180.3	182.7	184.1	178.6	174.4
YOUNG CHICKENS	POUNDS	48.5	48.5	50.3	49.8	49.3	47.1	45.8	47.6	49.6
OTHER CHICKENS	POUNDS	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
TOTAL CHICKENS:	POUNDS	51.7	51.4	53.2	52.8	52.3	50.1	48.8	50.6	52.5
TURKEYS	POUNDS	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.1	10.9	10.2	10.1	11.0	11.2
TOTAL POULTRY	POUNDS	62.0	62.0	64.0	63.0	63.0	60.0	59.0	62.0	64.0
TOTAL MEAT	POUNDS	236.0	234.0	239.0	242.0	242.0	241.0	241.0	238.0	237.0
EGGS	DOZ.	63.4	58.6	260.4	261.6	262.8	61.4	63.1	64.3	65.6

PRODUCTION COST AND RETURNS PER PLANTED ACRE FOR SELECTED CROPS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
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GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	293.00	307.00	350.00	379.00	409.00	451.00	488.00	533.00	573.00
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VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	158.65	178.66	199.93	221.04	242.32	268.45	297.09	322.21	348.17
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	246.25	274.39	305.99	337.01	369.95	408.03	438.21	474.43	511.75
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	323.56	356.91	396.90	435.81	478.49	523.09	596.19	647.77	701.89
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	134.35	128.34	150.07	157.96	166.68	182.55	190.91	210.79	224.83
VARIABLE COST :	\$/ACRE :	46.75	32.61	44.01	41.99	39.05	42.97	49.79	58.57	61.25
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-30.56	-49.91	-46.90	-56.81	-69.49	-72.09	-108.19	-114.77	-128.89
INCLUDING LAND :										
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SORGHUM										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	152.00	160.00	182.00	195.00	208.00	228.00	242.00	265.00	283.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	83.02	93.17	103.95	114.40	124.96	138.04	159.88	173.06	186.31
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	159.46	176.22	195.67	214.35	234.75	257.70	279.90	302.26	324.83
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	196.82	215.78	238.85	260.91	284.88	390.56	354.13	383.07	412.80
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	68.98	66.83	78.05	80.60	83.04	89.96	82.12	91.94	96.69
VARIABLE COST :	\$/ACRE :	-7.46	-16.22	-13.67	-19.35	-26.75	-29.70	-37.90	-37.26	-41.83
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-44.82	-55.78	-56.85	-65.91	-76.88	-162.56	-112.13	-118.07	-129.80
INCLUDING LAND :										
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BARLEY										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	121.00	131.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	188.00	203.00	216.00	233.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	73.90	83.18	93.00	102.65	112.47	124.58	142.97	155.32	167.87
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	147.33	163.16	181.43	199.11	218.49	240.29	258.73	280.04	301.71
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	184.70	202.20	224.07	245.04	269.05	294.48	345.09	375.99	408.27
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	47.10	47.82	51.00	53.35	55.53	63.42	60.03	60.68	65.13
VARIABLE COST :	\$/ACRE :	-26.33	-32.16	-37.43	-43.11	-50.49	-52.29	-55.73	-64.04	-68.71
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-63.70	-71.20	-80.07	-89.04	-101.05	-106.48	-142.09	-159.99	-175.27
INCLUDING LAND :										

1/ GROSS RETURNS DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776, COST DATA PROVIDED BY BOB OLSON X-74190. NET RETURNS COMPUTED.

PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS PER PLANTED ACRE FOR SELECTED CROPS (CONT.) 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
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GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	90.00	95.00	103.00	110.00	118.00	129.00	138.00	146.00	154.00
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VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	57.49	64.46	71.88	79.17	86.56	95.72	112.71	122.32	132.02
PRODUCTION COST:	\$/ACRE :	112.39	124.25	137.98	151.28	165.79	182.19	202.15	218.69	235.46
EXCLUDING LAND:										
PRODUCTION COST:	\$/ACRE :	151.17	164.48	182.09	198.69	218.06	238.00	289.36	316.01	344.01
INCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	32.51	30.54	31.12	30.83	31.44	33.28	25.29	23.68	21.98
VARIABLE COST :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-22.39	-29.25	-34.98	-41.28	-47.79	-53.19	-64.15	-72.69	-81.46
EXCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-61.17	-69.48	-79.09	-88.69	-100.06	-109.00	-151.36	-170.01	-190.01
INCLUDING LAND:										
<hr/>										
WHEAT										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	123.00	135.00	147.00	162.00	177.00	195.00	213.00	233.00	250.00
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VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	63.65	71.31	79.70	87.94	96.29	106.71	117.42	127.42	137.53
PRODUCTION COST:	\$/ACRE :	122.59	135.58	150.78	165.52	181.54	199.82	208.45	225.56	242.87
EXCLUDING LAND:										
PRODUCTION COST:	\$/ACRE :	158.07	172.89	192.13	211.16	231.90	254.91	296.23	322.47	349.85
INCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	59.35	63.69	67.30	74.06	80.71	88.29	95.58	105.58	112.47
VARIABLE COST :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	0.41	-0.58	-3.78	-3.52	-4.54	-4.82	4.55	7.44	7.13
EXCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-35.07	-37.89	-45.13	-49.16	-54.90	-59.91	-83.23	-89.47	-99.85
INCLUDING LAND:										
<hr/>										
RICE										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	474.00	475.00	460.00	562.00	594.00	643.00	677.00	717.00	766.00
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VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	306.01	342.27	379.92	415.42	451.39	496.31	540.08	582.30	622.80
PRODUCTION COST:	\$/ACRE :	443.39	492.29	545.64	596.02	649.41	712.33	756.70	815.39	872.28
EXCLUDING LAND:										
PRODUCTION COST:	\$/ACRE :	524.74	578.15	637.95	694.52	753.81	735.21	934.12	1,006.80	1,078.80
INCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	167.99	132.73	80.08	146.58	142.61	146.69	136.92	134.70	143.20
VARIABLE COSTS:										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	30.61	-17.29	-85.64	-34.02	-55.41	-69.33	-79.70	-98.39	-106.28
EXCLUDING LAND:										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-50.74	-103.15	-177.95	-132.52	-159.81	-92.21	-257.12	-289.80	-312.80
INCLUDING LAND:										

1/ GROSS RETURNS DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776, COST DATA PROVIDED BY BOB OLSON X-74190. NET RETURNS COMPUTED.

PRODUCTION COST AND RETURNS PER PLANTED ACRE FOR SELECTED CROPS (CONT.) 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
SOYBEANS										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	196.00	208.00	221.00	238.00	257.00	282.00	306.00	327.00	351.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	83.19	92.16	102.95	112.92	122.99	135.58	151.95	164.28	176.93
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	149.86	165.22	183.17	200.38	218.97	240.31	257.55	277.93	298.81
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	224.67	246.21	271.62	295.38	322.25	351.49	398.31	432.19	467.82
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	112.81	115.84	118.05	125.08	134.01	146.42	154.05	162.72	174.07
VARIABLE COST :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	46.14	42.78	37.83	37.62	38.03	41.69	48.45	49.07	52.19
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-28.67	-38.21	-50.62	-57.38	-65.25	-69.49	-92.31	-105.19	-116.82
INCLUDING LAND :										
PEANUTS										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	598.00	614.00	665.00	723.00	795.00	939.00	1,030.00	1,136.00	1,258.00
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	394.32	439.91	488.53	534.50	580.62	638.15	702.65	756.98	812.01
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	546.37	606.35	672.44	734.99	800.02	877.67	947.87	1,020.30	1,094.80
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	656.37	723.79	800.05	872.06	946.67	1,036.29	1,147.18	1,235.41	1,325.15
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	203.68	174.09	176.47	188.50	214.38	300.85	327.35	379.02	445.99
VARIABLE COST :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	51.63	7.65	-7.44	-11.99	-5.02	61.33	82.13	115.70	163.20
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-58.37	-109.79	-135.05	-149.06	-151.67	-97.29	-117.18	-99.41	-67.15
INCLUDING LAND :										
FLAXSEED										
GROSS RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	90.48	96.47	104.92	113.64	123.70	155.58	168.32	182.65	198.66
VARIABLE COSTS :	\$/ACRE :	36.65	40.76	45.19	49.39	53.61	58.90	73.62	79.34	84.93
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	85.27	93.63	103.54	112.94	123.35	134.91	156.08	168.04	179.98
EXCLUDING LAND :										
PRODUCTION COST :	\$/ACRE :	109.77	119.03	131.23	142.69	156.00	169.91	212.58	231.78	251.81
INCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS TO :	\$/ACRE :	53.83	55.71	59.73	64.25	70.09	96.68	94.70	103.31	113.73
VARIABLE COST :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	5.21	2.84	1.38	0.70	0.35	20.67	12.24	14.61	18.68
EXCLUDING LAND :										
NET RETURNS :	\$/ACRE :	-19.29	-22.56	-26.31	-29.05	-32.30	-14.33	-44.26	-49.13	-53.15
INCLUDING LAND :										

1/ GROSS RETURNS DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776, COST DATA PROVIDED BY BOB OLSON X-74190. NET RETURNS COMPUTED.

PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS FOR SELECTED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEEF										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	66.10	69.00	76.00	77.00	80.00	80.00	79.00	95.00	108.00
NON-FEED PRO- DUCTION COSTS :	\$/CWT.	50.09	48.90	52.37	54.46	54.86	54.55	52.66	58.48	71.38
TOTAL PRODUC- TION COSTS :	\$/CWT.	72.07	68.29	73.80	77.64	79.49	81.13	80.65	88.09	102.62
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	-5.97	0.71	2.20	-0.64	0.51	-1.13	-1.65	6.91	5.38
PORK										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	45.94	49.25	58.00	54.00	62.00	67.00	72.00	78.00	82.00
NON-FEED PRO- DUCTION COSTS :	\$/CWT.	22.46	24.12	25.88	27.89	29.30	31.23	33.10	34.86	36.85
TOTAL PRODUC- TION COSTS 2/ :	\$/CWT.	55.33	52.33	56.94	61.11	64.72	69.41	74.55	78.83	83.10
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	-9.39	-3.08	1.06	-7.11	-2.72	-2.41	-2.55	-0.83	-1.10
YOUNG CHICKENS										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/LB.	0.472	0.499	0.570	0.600	0.620	0.660	0.710	0.780	0.820
NON-FEED PRO- DUCTION COSTS :	\$/LB.	0.265	0.281	0.307	0.325	0.346	0.364	0.387	0.404	0.422
TOTAL PRODUC- TION COSTS :	\$/LB.	0.550	0.530	0.580	0.620	0.660	0.700	0.750	0.790	0.830
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/LB.	-0.078	-0.032	-0.010	-0.020	-0.040	-0.040	-0.040	-0.010	-0.010
EGGS										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/DOZ.	0.719	0.755	0.850	0.900	0.970	1.030	1.090	1.240	1.290
NON-FEED PRO- DUCTION COSTS :	\$/DOZ.	0.423	0.451	0.478	0.509	0.543	0.573	0.605	0.635	0.675
TOTAL PRODUC- TION COSTS :	\$/DOZ.	0.800	0.780	0.840	0.900	0.960	1.020	1.090	1.150	1.220
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/DOZ.	-0.081	-0.025	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.090	0.070

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY CHARLIE SHAW X-78636
2/ EXCLUDES SOW CREDIT

PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS FOR SELECTED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (CONT.) 1/

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TURKEYS										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/LB.	0.624	0.645	0.740	0.790	0.840	0.900	0.940	1.010	1.070
NON-FEED PRO- DUCTION COSTS :	\$/LB.	0.318	0.346	0.363	0.394	0.408	0.439	0.462	0.483	0.513
TOTAL PRODUC- TION COSTS :	\$/LB.	0.700	0.680	0.730	0.790	0.830	0.890	0.950	1.000	1.060
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/LB.	-0.076	-0.035	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.010	0.010	0.010
MILK										
GROSS RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	13.80	13.95	16.60	18.95	21.20	23.00	24.75	26.75	29.00
NON-FEED PRO- DUCTION COSTS :	\$/CWT.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL PRODUC- TION COSTS :	\$/CWT.	14.50	15.65	16.65	17.75	18.75	19.90	23.91	25.42	27.17
NET RECEIPTS :	\$/CWT.	-0.70	-1.70	-0.05	1.20	2.45	3.10	0.84	1.33	1.83

1/ DATA PROVIDED BY CHARLIE SHAW X-78636

U.S. CORN 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE, AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCK	MIL. BU.	1,016.0	1,432.4	1,198.4	919.4	935.4	951.4	997.4	1,028.4	1,009.4
PRODUCTION	MIL. BU.	7,940.4	7,635.0	7,980.0	8,435.0	8,800.0	9,075.0	9,300.0	9,480.0	9,765.0
IMPORTS	MIL. BU.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL SUPPLY	MIL. BU.	8,957.4	9,068.4	9,179.4	9,355.4	9,736.4	10,027.4	10,298.4	10,509.4	10,775.4
FEED & RESIDUAL	MIL. BU.	4,250.0	4,350.0	4,450.0	4,400.0	4,470.0	4,500.0	4,520.0	4,525.0	4,575.0
FOOD, SEED & INDUSTRY USE	MIL. BU.	715.0	750.0	785.0	820.0	865.0	905.0	950.0	1,000.0	1,050.0
GASOHOL	MIL. BU.	110.0	170.0	300.0	375.0	450.0	525.0	600.0	675.0	750.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC USE	MIL. BU.	5,075.0	5,270.0	5,535.0	5,595.0	5,785.0	5,930.0	6,070.0	6,200.0	6,375.0
EXPORTS	MIL. BU.	2,450.0	2,600.0	2,725.0	2,825.0	3,000.0	3,100.0	3,200.0	3,300.0	3,400.0
TOTAL USE	MIL. BU.	7,525.0	7,870.0	8,260.0	8,420.0	8,785.0	9,030.0	9,270.0	9,500.0	9,775.0
ENDING STOCKS	MIL. BU.	1,432.4	1,198.4	919.4	935.4	951.4	997.4	1,028.4	1,009.4	1,000.4
RESERVE	MIL. BU.	250.0	475.0	450.0	450.0	400.0	400.0	350.0	350.0	350.0
COMMERCIAL	MIL. BU.	952.4	513.4	274.4	305.4	386.4	447.4	543.4	524.4	515.4
GOVT. (CCC)	MIL. BU.	230.0	210.0	195.0	180.0	165.0	150.0	135.0	135.0	135.0
AREA ALLOTTED	1,000 AC.	88,400	90,600	92,300	94,500	96,200	0	0	0	0
AREA PLANTED	1,000 AC.	84,300	83,000	85,000	88,000	90,000	90,000	91,000	91,000	92,000
AREA HARVESTED	1,000 AC.	74,143	73,000	74,800	77,500	79,100	80,100	80,500	80,500	81,400
AREA SET ASIDE	1,000 AC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD, HARVESTED	BU./ACRE	107.1	104.5	106.7	108.9	111.1	113.3	115.5	117.7	119.9

		PRICES			
AVERAGE FARM	DOL./BU.	2.65	2.95	3.35	3.60
TARGET	DOL./BU.	2.40	2.75	2.90	3.05
LOAN RATE	DOL./BU.	2.40	2.55	2.65	2.75

1/ CROPYEAR OCT.-SEP. DATA PROVIDED BY SAM EVANS X-78444.

U.S. SORGHUM 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE, AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCK	MIL. BU.	58.5	136.3	179.3	160.3	162.3	160.3	154.3	158.3	161.3
PRODUCTION	MIL. BU.	863.8	834.0	777.0	798.0	807.0	816.0	838.0	854.0	870.0
IMPORTS	MIL. BU.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SUPPLY	MIL. BU.	922.3	970.3	956.3	958.3	969.3	976.3	992.3	1,012.3	1,031.3
FEED & RESIDUAL	MIL. BU.	450.0	460.0	465.0	470.0	473.0	476.0	478.0	480.0	490.0
FOOD, SEED & INDUSTRY USE	MIL. BU.	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
TOTAL DOMES- TIC USE	MIL. BU.	461.0	471.0	476.0	481.0	484.0	487.0	489.0	491.0	501.0
EXPORTS 2/	MIL. BU.	325.0	320.0	320.0	315.0	325.0	335.0	345.0	360.0	370.0
TOTAL USE	MIL. BU.	786.0	791.0	796.0	796.0	809.0	822.0	834.0	851.0	871.0
ENDING STOCKS	MIL. BU.	136.3	179.3	160.3	162.3	160.3	154.3	158.3	161.3	160.3
RESERVE	MIL. BU.	36.0	40.0	36.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
COMMERCIAL	MIL. BU.	59.3	109.3	96.3	102.3	100.3	94.3	100.3	103.3	102.3
GOVT. (CCC)	MIL. BU.	41.0	30.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
AREA ALLOTTED	1,000 AC.	15,400	15,600	16,200	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	17,000
AREA PLANTED	1,000 AC.	16,100	16,500	15,800	15,900	15,900	15,900	16,100	16,200	16,300
AREA HARVESTED	1,000 AC.	13,633	13,900	12,800	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,200	13,300	13,400
AREA SET ASIDE	1,000 AC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD HARVESTED:	BU./ACRE	63.4	60.0	60.7	61.4	62.1	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.9
AVERAGE FARM	DOL./BU.	2.46	2.74	3.10	3.25	3.50	3.85	4.10	4.40	4.65
TARGET	DOL./BU.	2.55	2.61	2.76	2.90	2.93	3.18	3.33	3.47	3.61
LOAN RATE	DOL./BU.	2.28	2.42	2.52	2.61	2.71	2.80	2.99	3.09	3.18

1/ CROPYEAR OCT.-SEP. DATA PROVIDED BY SAM EVANS X-78444.
2/ 1979 EXPORTS, USE AND STOCKS REFLECT EARLY HARVEST OF 1980 CROP.

U.S. OATS 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE, AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS	MIL. BU.	176.5	177.0	166.0	167.0	170.0	174.0	174.0	175.0	171.0
PRODUCTION	MIL. BU.	509.5	503.0	525.0	532.0	533.0	534.0	535.0	536.0	536.0
IMPORTS	MIL. BU.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL SUPPLY	MIL. BU.	687.0	681.0	692.0	700.0	704.0	709.0	710.0	711.0	707.0
FEED & RESIDUAL	MIL. BU.	425.0	430.0	440.0	445.0	445.0	450.0	450.0	455.0	460.0
FOOD, SEED & INDUSTRY USE	MIL. BU.	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC USE	MIL. BU.	500.0	505.0	515.0	520.0	520.0	525.0	525.0	530.0	535.0
EXPORTS	MIL. BU.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
TOTAL USE	MIL. BU.	510.0	515.0	525.0	530.0	530.0	535.0	535.0	540.0	545.0
ENDING STOCKS	MIL. BU.	177.0	166.0	167.0	170.0	174.0	174.0	175.0	171.0	162.0
RESERVE	MIL. BU.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COMMERCIAL	MIL. BU.	175.0	164.0	165.0	168.0	172.0	172.0	173.0	169.0	160.0
GOVT. (CCC)	MIL. BU.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
AREA ALLOTTED	1,000 AC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AREA PLANTED	1,000 AC.	13,600	13,400	14,200	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400
AREA HARVESTED	1,000 AC.	9,654	9,400	9,800	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900
AREA SET ASIDE	1,000 AC.	---	---	0	0	0	---	---	---	---
YIELD, HARVESTED:	BU./ACRE	52.8	53.5	53.6	53.7	53.8	53.9	54.0	54.1	54.2
AVERAGE FARM	DOL./BU.	1.70	1.80	1.95	2.10	2.25	2.45	2.65	2.85	3.05
LOAN RATE	DOL./BU.	1.24	1.38	1.43	1.49	1.54	1.59	1.70	1.76	1.81

1/ CROPYEAR JUNE-MAY. DATA PROVIDED BY SAM EVANS X-78444.

U.S. BARLEY 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE, AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS	MIL. BU.	136.7	147.7	129.7	139.7	145.7	150.7	147.7	146.7	149.7
PRODUCTION	MIL. BU.	476.0	404.0	440.0	441.0	442.0	437.0	443.0	449.0	454.0
IMPORTS	MIL. BU.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
TOTAL SUPPLY	MIL. BU.	622.7	561.7	579.7	590.7	597.7	597.7	600.7	605.7	613.7
FEED & RESIDUAL	MIL. BU.	200.0	205.0	207.0	210.0	210.0	211.0	213.0	213.0	217.0
FOOD, SEED & INDUSTRY USE	MIL. BU.	175.0	177.0	178.0	180.0	182.0	184.0	186.0	188.0	190.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC USE	MIL. BU.	375.0	382.0	385.0	390.0	392.0	395.0	399.0	401.0	407.0
EXPORTS	MIL. BU.	100.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
TOTAL USE	MIL. BU.	475.0	432.0	440.0	445.0	447.0	450.0	454.0	456.0	462.0
ENDING STOCKS	MIL. BU.	147.7	129.7	139.7	145.7	150.7	147.7	146.7	149.7	151.7
RESERVE	MIL. BU.	15.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
COMMERCIAL	MIL. BU.	129.7	93.7	103.7	109.7	114.7	111.7	110.7	113.7	115.7
GOVT. (CCC)	MIL. BU.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
AREA ALLOTTED	1,000 AC.	8,800	9,200	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
AREA PLANTED	1,000 AC.	9,800	9,000	9,500	9,400	9,200	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
AREA HARVESTED	1,000 AC.	9,070	8,000	8,600	8,500	8,400	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200
AREA SET ASIDE	1,000 AC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD, HARVESTED	BU./ACRE	52.5	50.5	51.2	51.9	52.6	53.3	54.0	54.7	55.4
AVERAGE FARM	DOL./BU.	2.30	2.60	2.85	3.10	3.30	3.60	3.85	4.10	4.35
TARGET	DOL./BU.	2.60	2.39	2.52	2.65	2.78	2.91	3.05	3.18	3.31
LOAN RATE	DOL./BU.	1.95	2.32	2.56	2.77	2.97	2.57	2.74	2.83	2.91

1/ CROPYEAR JUNE-MAY. DATA PROVIDED BY SAM EVANS X-78444.

U.S. FEED GRAINS 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE AND HAY PRICE

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS	:MIL.MET.TON:	32.8	45.6	40.2	32.9	33.5	34.0	35.0	35.9	35.6
PRODUCTION	:MIL.MET.TON:	241.4	231.2	239.6	251.9	261.4	268.5	274.9	280.1	287.9
IMPORTS	:MIL.MET.TON:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TOTAL SUPPLY	:MIL.MET.TON:	274.9	277.1	280.1	285.0	295.2	302.8	310.2	316.3	325.0
FEED & RESIDUAL	:MIL.MET.TON:	129.9	132.9	135.7	134.7	136.6	137.5	138.1	138.4	140.1
FOOD, SEED &	:MIL.MET.TON:	23.3	24.3	25.2	26.1	27.3	28.4	29.5	30.9	32.2
INDUSTRY USE	:MIL.MET.TON:	2.8	4.3	7.6	9.5	11.4	13.3	15.2	17.1	19.1
GASOHOL	:MIL.MET.TON:	156.0	161.5	168.5	170.4	175.3	179.2	182.9	186.4	191.3
TOTAL DOMESTIC USE 2/	:MIL.MET.TON:	72.8	75.4	78.7	81.1	85.8	88.6	91.4	94.3	97.1
EXPORTS	:MIL.MET.TON:	228.9	236.9	247.2	251.5	261.1	267.8	274.3	280.7	288.4
TOTAL USE 2/	:MIL.MET.TON:	45.6	40.2	32.9	33.5	34.0	35.0	35.9	35.6	35.3
ENDING STOCKS2/	:MIL.MET.TON:	7.6	13.8	13.1	13.0	11.7	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.4
RESERVE	:MIL.MET.TON:	31.1	20.2	14.1	15.2	17.4	18.7	21.3	21.0	20.7
COMMERCIAL	:MIL.MET.TON:	7.0	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.2
GOVT. (CCC)	:MIL.MET.TON:	112,600	115,400	118,500	121,000	122,700	126,500	130,500	130,600	131,700
AREA ALLOTTED	: 1,000 AC.	123,800	121,900	124,500	127,700	129,500	129,300	130,500	130,600	131,700
AREA PLANTED	: 1,000 AC.	106,500	104,300	106,000	108,900	110,400	111,200	111,800	111,900	112,900
AREA HARVESTED	: 1,000 AC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AREA SET ASIDE	: 1,000 AC.	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
YIELD, HARVESTED:	MET.TONS/AC.	75.00	80.00	85.00	91.00	97.00	104.00	110.00	116.00	122.00
FARM PRICE	: DOL./S.TON:									
HAY 3/	:									

- 1/ INCLUDES: CORN, SORGHUM, OATS, AND BARLEY. ANNUAL DATA IS MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING OCT. 1 FOR CORN AND SORGHUM: JUNE 1 FOR BARLEY AND OATS. QUARTERLY DATA ON FEEDYEAR. DATA PROVIDED SAM EVANS X-78444.
- 2/ TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO COMPUTER ROUNDING
- 3/ CROPYEAR MAY-APR.

U.S. WHEAT 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS	MIL. BU.	991.0	1,036.0	983.0	1,030.0	1,052.0	1,069.0	1,076.0	1,088.0	1,095.0
PRODUCTION	MIL. BU.	2,750.0	2,550.0	2,700.0	2,725.0	2,765.0	2,800.0	2,855.0	2,910.0	3,000.0
IMPORTS	MIL. BU.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
TOTAL SUPPLY	MIL. BU.	3,743.0	3,588.0	3,685.0	3,757.0	3,819.0	3,871.0	3,933.0	4,000.0	4,097.0
FEED USE	MIL. BU.	150.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	98.0	97.0
FOOD, SEED & INDUSTRY USE	MIL. BU.	732.0	745.0	755.0	765.0	775.0	785.0	796.0	807.0	818.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC USE	MIL. BU.	882.0	845.0	855.0	865.0	875.0	885.0	895.0	905.0	915.0
EXPORTS	MIL. BU.	1,825.0	1,760.0	1,800.0	1,840.0	1,875.0	1,910.0	1,950.0	2,000.0	2,100.0
TOTAL USE	MIL. BU.	2,707.0	2,605.0	2,655.0	2,705.0	2,750.0	2,795.0	2,845.0	2,905.0	3,045.0
ENDING STOCKS	MIL. BU.	1,036.0	983.0	1,030.0	1,052.0	1,069.0	1,076.0	1,088.0	1,095.0	1,052.0
RESERVE	MIL. BU.	475.0	500.0	400.0	300.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COMMERCIAL	MIL. BU.	376.0	305.0	462.0	594.0	719.0	926.0	938.0	945.0	902.0
GOVT. (CCC)	MIL. BU.	185.0	178.0	168.0	158.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
AREA ALLOTTED	1,000 AC.	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	0
AREA PLANTED	1,000 AC.	88,800	84,500	87,000	86,500	86,500	86,500	87,000	87,500	88,500
AREA HARVESTED	1,000 AC.	80,700	75,000	78,300	77,800	77,800	77,800	78,300	78,600	80,000
AREA SET ASIDE	1,000 AC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD, HARVESTED:	BU./ACRE	34.0	34.0	34.5	35.0	35.5	36.0	36.5	37.0	37.5
AVERAGE FARM	DOL./BU.	3.85	4.25	4.60	5.00	5.40	5.85	6.30	6.80	7.20
TARGET	DOL./BU.	3.81	4.10	4.30	4.50	4.70	4.90	5.10	5.30	5.50
LOAN RATE	DOL./BU.	3.20	3.50	3.65	3.80	3.95	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.55

1/ CROPYEAR JUNE-MAY. DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776

U.S. RICE 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS	: 1,000 CWT. :	16,500	51,700	37,500	52,600	25,900	28,100	25,300	30,900	31,300
PRODUCTION	: 1,000 CWT. :	178,600	140,400	174,800	138,100	175,400	175,800	189,700	190,100	196,000
IMPORTS	: 1,000 CWT. :	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	: 1,000 CWT. :	195,200	192,200	212,400	190,800	201,400	204,000	215,100	221,100	227,400
USE FOR FOOD	: 1,000 CWT. :	40,500	41,000	43,300	43,800	48,500	49,900	51,800	53,500	55,500
USE FOR SEED	: 1,000 CWT. :	4,200	5,200	4,200	5,200	5,200	5,600	5,600	5,800	5,800
INDUSTRY USE	: 1,000 CWT. :	11,800	12,300	13,000	13,600	14,200	14,800	15,400	16,000	16,600
TOTAL DOMESTIC USE	: 1,000 CWT. :	56,500	58,500	60,500	62,600	67,900	70,300	72,800	75,300	77,900
EXPORTS, PL480	: 1,000 CWT. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS, TOTAL	: 1,000 CWT. :	83,500	91,200	94,300	97,300	100,400	103,400	106,400	109,500	112,500
TOTAL USE	: 1,000 CWT. :	140,000	149,700	154,800	159,900	168,300	173,700	179,200	184,800	190,400
ENDING STOCKS	: 1,000 CWT. :	51,700	37,500	52,600	25,900	28,100	25,300	30,900	31,300	32,000
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCIES	: 1,000 CWT. :	3,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
AREA ALLOTTED	: 1,000 AC. :	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AREA PLANTED	: 1,000 AC. :	3,857	3,073	3,900	3,073	3,900	3,900	4,200	4,200	4,325
AREA HARVESTED	: 1,000 AC. :	3,819	3,043	3,860	3,043	3,860	3,860	4,160	4,160	4,280
AREA SET ASIDE	: 1,000 AC. :	---	---	0	784	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD, HARVESTED:	LBS./ACRE :	4,677	4,614	4,528	4,538	4,545	4,555	4,560	4,570	4,580
PRICES										
AVERAGE FARM	: DOL./CWT. :	10.00	10.75	10.25	12.50	13.20	14.25	15.00	15.85	16.90
TARGET	: DOL./CWT. :	10.68	10.73	11.23	11.73	12.23	12.73	13.23	13.73	14.23
LOAN RATE	: DOL./CWT. :	8.01	8.05	8.45	8.80	9.17	9.55	9.92	10.30	10.67

1/ CROPYEAR AUG.-JULY. DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776

U.S. COTTON (ALL KINDS) 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS :	1000 BALES :	2,668	5,000	4,200	4,000	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,500	3,600
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	15,500	12,800	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,400	13,500	13,500	13,600
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	10	10	10	10	10	10	17,360	17,260	10
TOTAL SUPPLY :	1000 BALES :	18,178	17,810	17,410	17,310	17,310	17,310	17,310	17,210	17,210
DOMESTIC MILL USE :	1000 BALES :	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,300
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	7,000	7,500	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,450	7,500
TOTAL USE :	1000 BALES :	13,200	13,700	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,700	13,750	13,800
DIFFERENCE UNACCOUNTED :	1000 BALES :	22	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
ENDING STOCKS :	1000 BALES :	5,000	4,200	4,000	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,750	3,600	3,500
AREA ALLOTTED :	1,000 AC. :	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
AREA PLANTED :	1,000 AC. :	14,306	13,600	13,900	13,800	13,800	13,700	13,600	13,500	13,500
AREA HARVESTED :	1,000 AC. :	13,794	12,800	13,100	13,000	13,000	12,900	12,800	12,700	12,700
AREA SET ASIDE :	1,000 AC. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD, HARVESTED :	LBS./ACRE :	540	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515
PRICES										
TARGET - UPLAND :	DOL./LB. :	0.709	0.710	0.760	0.810	0.860	0.910	0.960	1.010	1.060
LOAN - UPLAND :	DOL./LB. :	0.525	0.570	0.550	0.616	0.667	0.703	0.754	0.802	0.850

1/ CROPYEAR AUG.-JULY. DATA PROVIDED BY SAM EVANS X-78444.

U.S. TOBACCO 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGINNING STOCKS 2/ PRODUCTION IMPORTS	MIL. LB.	4,101	4,226	4,106	4,040	3,990	3,975	3,970	3,980	4,000
	MIL. LB.	1,975	1,740	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760
	MIL. LB.	500	500	524	540	560	570	580	590	600
TOTAL SUPPLY	MIL. LB.	6,576	6,466	6,390	6,340	6,310	6,305	6,310	6,330	6,360
TOTAL DOMESTIC USE EXPORTS	MIL. LB.	1,650	1,660	1,640	1,630	1,610	1,605	1,600	1,595	1,590
	MIL. LB.	700	700	710	720	725	730	730	735	735
TOTAL USE	MIL. LB.	2,350	2,360	2,350	2,350	2,335	2,335	2,330	2,330	2,325
ENDING STOCKS ALLOTMENTS 3/ FLUE-CURED BURLEY	MIL. LB.	4,226	4,106	4,040	3,990	3,975	3,970	3,980	4,000	4,035
	MIL. LB.	1,113	970	980	980	980	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025
	MIL. LB.	851	775	750	750	750	706	706	706	706
AREA HARVESTED : YIELD, HARVESTED :	THOU. ACRE LB./ACRE	958 2,061	880 1,977	880 2,000	880 2,000	880 2,000	855 2,058	855 2,058	855 2,058	855 2,058
PRICES										
AVERAGE FARM SUPPORT, FLUE-CURED	DOL./LB. DOL./LB.	1,652 1,587	1,850 1,760	2,020 1,940	2,200 2,120	2,350 2,280	2,500 2,450	2,100 2,620	2,870 2,800	3,100 3,000

- 1/ MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1 FOR FLUE-CURED AND CIGAR WRAPPER; OCTOBER 1 FOR BURLEY AND OTHER TYPES. DATA PROVIDED BY ROBERT H. MILLER X-78776.
2/ S & U DATA BASED ON REVISED CONVERSION FACTORS EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1977.
3/ EFFECTIVE QUOTA

U.S. SOYBEANS 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS	MIL. BU.	320.0	370.0	390.0	380.0	350.0	290.0	230.0	205.0	235.0
PRODUCTION	MIL. BU.	2,090.0	2,080.0	2,070.0	2,090.0	2,110.0	2,160.0	2,245.0	2,330.0	2,350.0
IMPORTS	MIL. BU.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SUPPLY	MIL. BU.	2,410.0	2,450.0	2,460.0	2,470.0	2,460.0	2,450.0	2,475.0	2,535.0	2,585.0
CRUSHINGS	MIL. BU.	1,120.0	1,140.0	1,150.0	1,170.0	1,190.0	1,210.0	1,240.0	1,250.0	1,280.0
SEED	MIL. BU.	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0
FEED & RESIDUAL	MIL. BU.	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	15.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC USE	MIL. BU.	1,210.0	1,230.0	1,240.0	1,260.0	1,280.0	1,300.0	1,330.0	1,340.0	1,370.0
EXPORTS	MIL. BU.	830.0	830.0	840.0	860.0	890.0	920.0	940.0	960.0	990.0
TOTAL USE	MIL. BU.	2,040.0	2,060.0	2,080.0	2,120.0	2,170.0	2,220.0	2,270.0	2,300.0	2,360.0
ENDING STOCKS	MIL. BU.	370.0	390.0	380.0	350.0	290.0	230.0	205.0	235.0	225.0
AREA PLANTED	1,000 AC.	68,100	67,000	66,000	66,000	67,000	67,000	69,000	71,000	71,000
AREA HARVESTED	1,000 AC.	66,900	66,000	65,000	65,000	66,000	66,000	68,000	70,000	70,000
YIELD, HARVESTED	BU./ACRE	31.2	31.5	31.8	32.1	32.0	32.7	33.0	33.3	33.6
PRICES										
AVERAGE FARM	DOL./BU.	6.40	6.70	7.05	7.50	8.15	8.75	9.40	9.95	10.65
LOAN RATE	DOL./BU.	5.75	6.30	6.65	7.10	7.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1/ CROPYEAR SEPT.-AUG. DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776

U.S. SOYBEAN MEAL 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS	:1000 S.TONS:	250	285	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
PRODUCTION	:1000 S.TONS:	26,715	27,190	27,430	27,900	28,380	28,860	29,575	29,810	30,530
TOTAL SUPPLY	:1000 S.TONS:	26,965	27,475	27,680	28,150	28,630	29,110	29,825	30,060	30,780
DOMESTIC USE	:1000 S.TONS:	19,290	19,565	19,630	19,680	19,920	20,200	20,715	20,750	21,220
SHIPMENTS TO US	:1000 S.TONS:	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
TERRITORIES	:1000 S.TONS:	7,330	7,600	7,740	8,160	8,400	8,600	8,800	9,000	9,200
EXPORTS	:1000 S.TONS:	26,680	27,225	27,430	27,900	28,380	28,860	29,575	29,810	30,530
TOTAL USE	:1000 S.TONS:	285	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
ENDING STOCKS	:1000 S.TONS:	190.00	205.00	215.00	230.00	245.00	260.00	275.00	290.00	310.00
MARKET PRICE, 44% DECATUR	:DOL./S.TON :									

1/ CROPYEAR OCT.-SEP. DATA PROVIDED BY SAM EVANS X-78444.

U.S. SOYBEAN OIL 1/
SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS :	MIL. LBS. :	1,925	2,501	1,545	1,460	1,345	2,779	2,677	2,589	2,349
PRODUCTION :	MIL. LBS. :	12,096	12,312	12,474	12,690	12,852	13,068	13,392	13,500	13,824
TOTAL SUPPLY :	MIL. LBS. :	14,021	14,813	15,367	15,677	15,649	15,874	16,069	16,089	16,173
DOMESTIC USE :	MIL. LBS. :	9,450	9,850	10,260	10,400	10,650	10,900	11,150	11,350	11,700
SHIPMENTS TO US :	MIL. LBS. :	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
TERRITORIES :	MIL. LBS. :	2,000	2,000	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,260	2,320	2,370
EXPORTS :	MIL. LBS. :	11,520	11,920	12,380	12,570	12,870	13,170	13,480	13,740	14,140
TOTAL USE :	MIL. LBS. :	2,501	2,893	2,987	2,797	2,779	2,677	2,589	2,349	2,033
ENDING STOCKS :	MIL. LBS. :	19.0	19.5	20.9	23.0	25.0	27.0	29.2	31.5	34.0
MARKET PRICE, DECATUR :	CENTS/LB. :									

1/ CROPYEAR OCT.-SEP. DATA PROVIDED BY SAM EVANS X-78444.

U.S. PEANUTS 1/
ANNUAL SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS :	MIL. LBS. :	413	700	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
PRODUCTION :	MIL. LBS. :	3,864	4,000	3,955	4,025	4,160	4,218	4,258	4,293	4,333
IMPORTS :	MIL. LBS. :	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
TOTAL SUPPLY :	MIL. LBS. :	4,279	4,701	4,636	4,706	4,841	4,900	4,940	4,975	5,015
CRUSHED FOR OIL :	MIL. LBS. :	530	840	605	688	690	700	700	700	700
TOT. DOM. USE :	MIL. LBS. :	2,829	3,096	2,906	2,926	3,036	3,070	3,085	3,095	3,110
EXPORTS AND SHIPMENTS :	MIL. LBS. :	750	925	1,050	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,175	1,200	1,225
TOTAL USE :	MIL. LBS. :	3,579	4,021	3,956	4,026	4,161	4,220	4,260	4,295	4,335
ENDING STOCK :	MIL. LBS. :	700	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
AREA PLANTED :	1,000 ACRES :	1,563	1,540	1,500	1,515	1,548	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
AREA HARVESTED :	1,000 ACRES :	1,534	1,510	1,475	1,485	1,518	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520
YIELD, HARVESTED :	LBS./ACRE :	2,518	2,650	2,681	2,710	2,740	2,775	2,801	2,825	2,850
FARM PRICE :	DOL./LB. :	0.242	0.236	0.253	0.272	0.296	0.345	0.375	0.410	0.450
LOAN RATE 2/ :	DOL./LB. :	0.228	0.298	0.328	0.354	0.400	0.425	0.450	0.475	0.500

1/ CROPYEAR AUG.-JULY: DATA PROVIDED BY ROBERT H. MILLER X-78776.

2/ QUOTA PEANUTS BEGINNING 1978.

3/ LOAN RATE FOR QUOTA PEANUTS BEGINNING 1978.

U.S. COTTONSEED 1/
ANNUAL SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE AND PRICE

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS :	1,000 TONS :	396	871	621	521	536	591	531	536	551
PRODUCTION :	1,000 TONS :	5,875	4,850	5,000	5,040	5,080	5,080	5,080	5,115	5,115
IMPORTS :	1,000 TONS :	---	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY :	1,000 TONS :	6,271	5,721	5,621	5,561	5,616	5,671	5,611	5,651	5,666
CRUSHED FOR OIL :	1,000 TONS :	4,350	4,100	4,100	4,050	4,050	4,150	4,100	4,125	4,125
SEED, FEED AND RESIDUAL :	1,000 TONS :	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
TOT. DOM. USE :	1,000 TONS :	5,250	5,000	5,000	4,950	4,950	5,050	5,000	5,025	5,025
EXPORTS :	1,000 TONS :	150	100	100	75	75	90	75	75	75
TOTAL USE :	1,000 TONS :	5,400	5,100	5,100	5,025	5,025	5,140	5,075	5,100	5,100
ENDING STOCKS :	1,000 TONS :	871	621	521	536	591	531	536	551	566
AVE. FARM PRICE :	DOL./TON :	100.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	145.00	155.00	165.00	175.00	185.00

1/ CROPYEAR AUG.-JULY: DATA PROVIDED BY SAM EVANS X-78444.

U.S. FLAXSEED 1/
ANNUAL SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE,
ACREAGE AND PRICES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS :	MIL. BU.	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9
PRODUCTION :	MIL. BU.	8.1	8.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
IMPORTS :	MIL. BU.	3.7	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
TOTAL SUPPLY :	MIL. BU.	14.7	14.6	13.8	13.9	14.1	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.6
CRUSHED FOR OIL :	MIL. BU.	11.5	11.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
SEED USE :	MIL. BU.	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RESIDUAL :	MIL. BU.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOT. DOM. USE :	MIL. BU.	12.1	12.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
EXPORTS :	MIL. BU.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL USE :	MIL. BU.	12.2	12.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8
ENDING STOCKS :	MIL. BU.	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8
AREA PLANTED :	1,000 ACRES :	680	750	800	800	800	960	950	940	930
AREA HARVESTED :	1,000 ACRES :	640	715	760	760	760	920	910	900	890
YIELD, HARVESTED :	BU./ACRE :	12.6	11.5	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.2
FARM PRICE :	DOL./BU.	7.00	5.25	8.70	9.30	10.00	12.25	13.15	14.05	15.05
LOAN RATE :	DOL./BU.	5.00	7.75	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1/ CROPYEAR JUNE-MAY: DATA PROVIDED BY BRUCE WRIGHT X-78776.

U.S. SUNFLOWERSEED 1/
SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE, AND PRICE

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
BEGIN. STOCKS SEPT. 1	:1000 M.T.	450	410	300	300	345	470	460	390	400
PRODUCTION	:1000 M.T.	2,640	2,960	3,340	3,650	3,995	4,220	4,460	4,715	5,515
IMPORTS	:1000 M.T.	25	10	10	10	10	---	---	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	:1000 M.T.	3,115	3,380	3,650	3,960	4,350	4,690	4,920	5,105	5,915
CRUSH	:1000 M.T.	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,650	1,750	1,900	2,000	2,075	2,200
NON-OIL USAGE	:1000 M.T.	145	165	185	200	215	215	215	215	215
PLANTING SEED	:1000 M.T.	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
EXPORTS	:1000 M.T.	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,750	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,400	3,000
TOTAL USE	:1000 M.T.	2,705	3,080	3,350	3,615	3,880	4,230	4,530	4,581	4,781
ENDING STOCKS, AUG. 31	:1000 M.T.	410	300	300	345	470	460	390	400	385
AREA PLANTED	:1000 HA	1,723	1,900	2,100	2,250	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800
AREA HARVESTED	:1000 HA	1,680	1,850	2,050	2,200	2,350	2,438	2,535	2,633	2,730
YIELD, HARVESTED	:M. TON/HA	1.57	1.60	1.63	1.66	1.70	1.73	1.76	1.79	1.74
SEASON AVG. PRICE	:DOL./MT	240	260	278	297	315	335	357	375	400

1/ CROPPYEAR SEPT-AUG. DATA PROVIDED BY SAM EVANS X-78444.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
ECONOMIC REGIONS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	341,044	343,124	345,697	348,389	350,258	352,453	354,426	356,045	357,776
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.25	2.29	2.34	2.39	2.44	2.48	2.52	2.56	2.61
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	766,388	785,576	807,688	833,196	855,684	875,573	894,052	911,478	932,229
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	112,340	114,449	116,580	120,250	126,030	127,110	130,410	134,510	138,160
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	116,275	119,580	125,230	128,300	133,650	137,620	140,930	144,370	148,170
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	746,373	775,475	799,380	819,870	843,250	864,120	882,670	902,935	923,420
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	451,251	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	295,122	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	90,883	95,520	95,178	100,454	105,268	106,211	107,073	105,756	104,555
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	87,766	86,800	87,940	89,380	90,220	90,710	91,100	91,400	92,000
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	4.34	4.26	4.33	4.43	4.52	4.59	4.67	4.73	4.81
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	381,253	369,421	380,838	395,656	407,874	416,693	425,112	432,333	442,549
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	51,842	52,900	55,000	56,700	58,400	59,700	60,900	62,400	63,800
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	99,267	102,300	107,000	109,600	114,480	117,500	119,700	122,100	124,700
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	316,563	325,200	336,200	342,400	350,900	357,800	365,300	372,800	381,700
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	253,549	262,250	267,900	270,800	275,600	278,850	282,800	286,350	291,500
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	63,014	62,950	68,300	71,600	75,300	78,950	82,500	86,450	90,200
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	71,233	66,182	58,820	59,176	60,070	61,163	62,175	62,008	61,957
CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	105,908	112,300	112,900	113,500	113,700	114,300	114,800	114,900	115,000
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.08	2.25	2.30	2.34	2.39	2.44	2.48	2.53	2.58
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	220,093	252,700	259,200	266,050	272,300	279,300	285,000	290,500	296,400
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	35,235	33,000	30,100	29,300	30,500	27,500	26,300	26,100	25,700
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,070	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	254,318	274,200	280,800	288,850	297,300	305,300	309,800	316,100	321,600
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	128,893	139,500	142,900	146,250	149,600	153,800	155,000	157,500	159,000
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	125,425	134,700	137,900	142,600	147,700	151,500	154,800	158,600	162,600
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	4,409	14,409	21,409	26,409	30,409	30,409	30,409	29,409	28,409
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	147,370	144,024	144,857	145,509	146,338	147,443	148,526	149,745	150,776
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.12	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.28
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	165,042	163,455	167,650	171,490	175,510	179,580	183,940	188,645	193,280
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	25,263	28,549	31,480	34,250	37,130	39,910	43,210	46,010	48,660
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	15,938	15,780	16,730	17,200	17,670	18,620	19,730	20,770	21,970
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	175,492	176,075	182,380	188,620	195,050	201,020	207,570	214,035	220,120
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	68,809	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	106,683	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	15,241	14,929	14,949	14,869	14,789	14,639	14,489	14,339	14,189

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
WORLD SUMMARY

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 341,044	: 343,124	: 345,697	: 348,389	: 350,258	: 352,453	: 354,426	: 356,045	: 357,776
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 2.25	: 2.29	: 2.34	: 2.39	: 2.44	: 2.48	: 2.52	: 2.56	: 2.61
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 766,388	: 785,576	: 807,688	: 833,196	: 855,684	: 875,573	: 894,052	: 911,478	: 932,229
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 112,340	: 114,449	: 116,580	: 120,250	: 126,030	: 127,110	: 130,410	: 134,510	: 138,160
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 116,275	: 119,580	: 125,230	: 128,300	: 133,650	: 137,620	: 140,930	: 144,370	: 148,170
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 746,373	: 775,475	: 799,380	: 819,870	: 843,250	: 864,120	: 882,670	: 902,935	: 923,420
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 451,251	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 295,122	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 90,883	: 95,520	: 95,178	: 100,454	: 105,268	: 106,211	: 107,073	: 105,756	: 104,555
WORLD LESS U.S.										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 297,676	: 300,924	: 302,797	: 304,289	: 305,558	: 307,453	: 309,226	: 310,745	: 312,076
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 1.75	: 1.84	: 1.88	: 1.91	: 1.94	: 1.97	: 2.00	: 2.03	: 2.06
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 520,631	: 554,376	: 568,088	: 581,296	: 594,284	: 607,073	: 619,152	: 631,378	: 644,329
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 112,083	: 114,149	: 116,280	: 119,950	: 125,730	: 126,810	: 130,110	: 134,210	: 137,860
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 42,147	: 44,180	: 46,530	: 47,200	: 47,850	: 49,020	: 49,530	: 50,070	: 51,070
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 589,937	: 613,975	: 630,880	: 649,470	: 667,950	: 684,920	: 699,770	: 716,535	: 732,120
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 321,234	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 268,703	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 42,995	: 53,032	: 59,990	: 64,566	: 68,780	: 68,723	: 68,685	: 67,668	: 66,667
WORLD LESS U.S. AND U.S.S.R.										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 243,676	: 240,924	: 242,297	: 243,289	: 244,558	: 245,953	: 247,226	: 248,745	: 250,076
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 1.83	: 1.88	: 1.92	: 1.95	: 1.99	: 2.03	: 2.06	: 2.09	: 2.13
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 445,631	: 452,376	: 464,088	: 475,296	: 487,284	: 498,073	: 509,152	: 520,878	: 533,329
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 88,083	: 92,149	: 97,280	: 101,950	: 106,730	: 110,810	: 115,110	: 119,710	: 123,860
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 42,147	: -57,820	: -57,470	: -58,800	: -59,150	: -59,980	: -60,470	: -60,430	: -59,930
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 490,937	: 499,975	: 514,880	: 530,470	: 545,950	: 559,920	: 574,770	: 590,535	: 606,120
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 251,734	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 239,203	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 40,995	: 41,032	: 40,990	: 40,566	: 40,780	: 40,723	: 40,685	: 40,668	: 40,667
MAJOR EXPORTERS 2/										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 22,880	: 26,300	: 26,835	: 27,173	: 27,623	: 28,024	: 28,432	: 28,861	: 29,296
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 2.90	: 2.39	: 2.43	: 2.47	: 2.51	: 2.55	: 2.59	: 2.63	: 2.67
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 66,379	: 62,755	: 65,110	: 67,090	: 69,320	: 71,490	: 73,680	: 75,815	: 78,230
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 717	: 410	: 410	: 510	: 510	: 610	: 610	: 610	: 610
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 26,671	: 25,500	: 26,550	: 26,920	: 27,740	: 28,900	: 29,580	: 30,400	: 31,500
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 36,881	: 37,765	: 39,270	: 41,280	: 42,390	: 43,700	: 44,910	: 46,325	: 47,640
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 25,949	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 10,932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 13,212	: 12,991	: 12,691	: 12,091	: 11,791	: 11,291	: 11,091	: 10,791	: 10,491

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

2/ INCLUDES CANADA, ARGENTINA, SOUTH AFRICA, AND THAILAND

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
AREA HARVESTED	1000 HA.	87,766	86,800	87,940	89,380	90,220	90,710	91,100	91,400	92,000
YIELD	TON/HA.	4.34	4.26	4.33	4.43	4.52	4.59	4.67	4.73	4.81
PRODUCTION	1000 M.TON	381,253	369,421	380,838	395,656	407,874	416,693	425,112	432,333	442,549
IMPORTS	1000 M.TON	51,842	52,900	55,000	56,700	58,400	59,700	60,900	62,400	63,800
EXPORTS	1000 M.TON	99,267	102,300	107,000	109,600	114,480	117,500	119,700	122,100	124,700
CONSUMPTION	1000 M.TON	316,563	325,200	336,200	342,400	350,900	357,800	365,300	372,800	381,700
FEED USE	1000 M.TON	253,549	262,250	267,900	270,800	275,600	278,850	282,800	286,350	291,500
NON-FEED USE	1000 M.TON	63,014	62,950	68,300	71,600	75,300	78,950	82,500	86,450	90,200
ENDING STOCK	1000 M.TON	71,233	66,182	58,820	59,176	60,070	61,163	62,175	62,008	61,957
TOTAL DEVELOPED										
AREA HARVESTED	1000 HA.	43,368	42,200	42,900	44,100	44,700	45,000	45,200	45,300	45,700
YIELD	TON/HA.	5.67	5.48	5.59	5.71	5.85	5.97	6.08	6.18	6.30
PRODUCTION	1000 M.TON	245,757	231,200	239,600	251,900	261,400	268,500	274,900	280,100	287,900
IMPORTS	1000 M.TON	257	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
EXPORTS	1000 M.TON	74,128	75,400	78,700	81,100	85,800	88,600	91,400	94,300	97,100
CONSUMPTION	1000 M.TON	156,436	161,500	168,500	170,400	175,300	179,200	182,900	186,400	191,300
FEED USE	1000 M.TON	130,017	132,900	135,700	134,700	136,600	137,500	138,100	138,400	140,100
NON-FEED USE	1000 M.TON	26,419	28,600	32,800	35,700	38,700	41,700	44,800	48,000	51,200
ENDING STOCK	1000 M.TON	47,888	42,488	35,188	35,888	36,488	37,488	38,388	38,088	37,888
UNITED STATES										
AREA HARVESTED	1000 HA.	9,231	8,800	9,000	9,100	9,200	9,250	9,300	9,350	9,400
YIELD	TON/HA.	2.78	2.77	2.80	2.82	2.86	2.90	2.92	2.95	2.99
PRODUCTION	1000 M.TON	25,660	24,400	25,200	25,700	26,300	26,800	27,200	27,600	28,100
IMPORTS	1000 M.TON	710	300	300	400	400	500	500	500	500
EXPORTS	1000 M.TON	5,450	5,300	5,500	5,500	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,700
CONSUMPTION	1000 M.TON	17,882	19,000	19,800	20,900	21,200	21,600	22,000	22,500	23,000
FEED USE	1000 M.TON	12,852	16,500	17,300	18,300	18,600	19,000	19,400	19,800	20,300
NON-FEED USE	1000 M.TON	5,030	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,700
ENDING STOCK	1000 M.TON	7,268	7,668	7,868	7,568	7,268	7,168	7,068	6,868	6,768
CANADA										
AREA HARVESTED	1000 HA.	15,688	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200
YIELD	TON/HA.	4.41	4.37	4.43	4.48	4.54	4.57	4.60	4.63	4.67
PRODUCTION	1000 M.TON	69,204	70,800	71,700	72,600	73,500	74,000	74,500	75,000	75,600
IMPORTS	1000 M.TON	20,227	20,600	21,600	21,800	21,500	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,500
EXPORTS	1000 M.TON	11,789	12,700	13,800	14,200	14,000	13,900	13,600	13,300	13,000
CONSUMPTION	1000 M.TON	78,242	78,700	79,500	80,200	81,000	81,700	82,500	83,300	84,100
FEED USE	1000 M.TON	58,385	58,900	59,000	60,000	60,700	61,400	62,200	63,000	63,800
NON-FEED USE	1000 M.TON	19,857	19,800	20,500	20,200	20,300	20,300	20,300	20,300	20,300
ENDING STOCK	1000 M.TON	5,236	5,236	5,236	5,236	5,236	5,236	5,236	5,236	5,236

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
OTHER W. EUROPE (LESS GREECE)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	8,870	9,000	9,100	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.38	2.59	2.64	2.67	2.74	2.75	2.80	2.86	2.93
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	21,128	23,300	24,000	24,600	25,200	25,300	25,800	26,300	27,000
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	12,273	12,000	12,200	12,700	13,700	14,300	14,800	15,400	16,000
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	641	500	500	500	680	600	600	500	600
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	33,606	34,700	35,700	36,800	37,900	38,800	40,000	41,200	42,400
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	29,767	30,700	31,500	32,400	33,300	34,000	35,200	36,300	37,400
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	3,839	4,000	4,200	4,400	4,600	4,800	4,800	4,900	5,000
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	2,802	2,902	2,902	2,902	3,222	3,422	3,422	3,422	3,422
SOUTH AFRICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	5,370	5,400	5,440	5,480	5,520	5,560	5,600	5,650	5,700
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.28	2.26	2.32	2.37	2.43	2.48	2.54	2.58	2.63
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	12,248	12,200	12,600	13,000	13,400	13,800	14,200	14,600	15,000
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	4,916	4,900	4,900	4,800	4,400	4,700	4,400	4,200	4,200
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	7,703	7,800	8,200	8,600	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	3,796	3,950	4,200	4,350	4,500	4,650	4,800	4,950	5,100
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	3,907	3,850	4,000	4,250	4,500	4,850	5,200	5,550	5,900
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	4,180	3,680	3,180	2,780	2,780	2,380	2,180	2,080	1,880
JAPAN										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	131	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.09	2.10	2.19	2.28	2.37	2.46	2.56	2.66	2.74
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	405	421	438	456	474	493	512	533	549
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	19,045	19,700	20,600	21,500	22,500	23,000	23,700	24,600	25,500
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	19,448	19,900	20,800	21,700	22,700	23,100	23,900	24,700	25,600
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	16,190	16,700	17,500	18,250	19,100	19,400	20,100	20,800	21,600
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	3,258	3,200	3,300	3,450	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	2,592	2,813	3,051	3,307	3,581	3,974	4,286	4,719	5,168
OCEANIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	4,892	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,200	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,600
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.49	1.42	1.43	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	7,312	7,100	7,300	7,400	7,600	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,400
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	3,095	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,800	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,100
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	3,608	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,200	4,300
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,541	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	1,067	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,395	1,395	1,395	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,595	1,595	1,595

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ESS-IED.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL CENTRALLY PLANNED										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	105,908	112,300	12,900	113,500	113,700	114,300	114,800	114,900	115,000
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.08	2.25	2.30	2.34	2.39	2.44	2.48	2.53	2.58
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	220,093	252,700	259,200	266,050	272,300	279,300	285,000	290,500	296,400
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	35,235	33,000	30,100	29,300	30,500	27,500	26,300	26,100	25,700
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,070	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	254,318	274,200	280,800	288,850	297,300	305,300	309,800	316,100	321,600
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	128,893	139,500	142,900	146,250	149,600	153,800	155,000	157,500	159,000
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	125,425	134,700	137,900	142,600	147,700	151,500	154,800	158,600	162,600
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	4,409	14,409	21,409	26,409	30,409	30,409	30,409	29,409	28,409
EAST EUROPE										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	19,408	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.25	3.33	3.40	3.46	3.53	3.60	3.68	3.75	3.82
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	63,093	65,600	66,900	68,250	69,600	71,000	72,400	73,800	75,200
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	10,235	9,400	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,300	9,100	9,200	9,300
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,070	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	72,318	73,500	74,900	76,250	77,600	78,800	80,000	81,500	83,000
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	59,393	59,500	60,900	62,250	63,600	64,800	66,000	67,500	69,000
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	12,925	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409
SOVIET UNION										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	54,000	60,000	60,500	61,000	61,000	61,500	62,000	62,000	62,000
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.39	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.75	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.79
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	75,000	102,000	104,000	106,000	107,000	109,000	110,000	110,500	111,000
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	24,000	22,000	19,000	18,000	19,000	16,000	15,000	14,500	14,000
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	99,000	114,000	116,000	119,000	122,000	125,000	125,000	126,000	126,000
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	69,500	80,000	82,000	84,000	86,000	89,000	89,000	90,000	90,000
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	29,500	34,000	34,000	35,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	2,000	12,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	27,000	26,000
CHINA (PRC)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	32,500	32,600	32,700	32,800	33,000	33,100	33,100	33,200	33,300
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.52	2.61	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.31
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	82,000	85,100	88,300	91,800	95,700	99,300	102,600	106,200	110,200
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,000	1,600	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,400
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	83,000	86,700	89,900	93,600	97,700	101,500	104,800	108,600	112,600
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	83,000	86,700	89,900	93,600	97,700	101,500	104,800	108,600	112,600
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING REGIONS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL DEVELOPING										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 147,370	: 144,024	: 144,857	: 145,509	: 146,338	: 147,443	: 148,526	: 149,745	: 150,776
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 1.12	: 1.13	: 1.16	: 1.18	: 1.20	: 1.22	: 1.24	: 1.26	: 1.28
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 165,042	: 163,455	: 167,650	: 171,490	: 175,510	: 179,580	: 183,940	: 188,645	: 193,280
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 25,263	: 28,549	: 31,480	: 34,250	: 37,130	: 39,910	: 43,210	: 46,010	: 48,660
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 15,938	: 15,780	: 16,730	: 17,200	: 17,670	: 18,620	: 19,730	: 20,770	: 21,970
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 175,492	: 176,075	: 182,380	: 188,620	: 195,050	: 201,020	: 207,570	: 214,035	: 220,120
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 68,809	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 106,683	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 15,241	: 14,929	: 14,949	: 14,869	: 14,789	: 14,639	: 14,489	: 14,339	: 14,189
DEVELOPING AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 57,028	: 55,400	: 55,500	: 55,600	: 55,700	: 56,000	: 56,300	: 56,600	: 56,900
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 0.90	: 0.94	: 0.95	: 0.97	: 0.99	: 1.00	: 1.01	: 1.03	: 1.04
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 51,404	: 51,900	: 52,900	: 53,900	: 55,000	: 55,900	: 56,900	: 58,100	: 59,150
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 9,382	: 10,669	: 12,200	: 13,800	: 15,300	: 17,000	: 18,700	: 20,300	: 21,850
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,860	: 1,500	: 1,700	: 1,700	: 1,700	: 1,800	: 1,900	: 2,000	: 2,100
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 59,246	: 61,100	: 63,400	: 66,000	: 68,600	: 71,100	: 73,700	: 76,400	: 78,900
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 17,158	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 42,088	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 5,190	: 5,159	: 5,159	: 5,159	: 5,159	: 5,159	: 5,159	: 5,159	: 5,159
DEVELOPING AMERICA										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 44,517	: 37,155	: 38,195	: 39,078	: 40,208	: 41,319	: 42,407	: 43,526	: 44,656
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 1.72	: 1.83	: 1.84	: 1.87	: 1.88	: 1.90	: 1.92	: 1.94	: 1.97
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 76,804	: 67,940	: 70,370	: 72,940	: 75,650	: 78,500	: 81,480	: 84,600	: 87,800
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 7,993	: 9,950	: 10,940	: 11,650	: 12,620	: 13,300	: 14,200	: 15,100	: 16,000
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 11,600	: 12,000	: 12,750	: 13,320	: 13,940	: 14,750	: 15,730	: 16,650	: 17,750
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 74,545	: 66,010	: 68,560	: 71,370	: 74,430	: 77,200	: 80,100	: 83,200	: 86,200
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 39,577	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 34,968	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 7,776	: 6,156	: 6,156	: 6,056	: 5,956	: 5,806	: 5,656	: 5,506	: 5,356
DEVELOPING ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 45,825	: 51,469	: 51,162	: 50,831	: 50,430	: 50,124	: 49,819	: 49,619	: 49,220
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 0.80	: 0.85	: 0.87	: 0.88	: 0.89	: 0.90	: 0.91	: 0.93	: 0.94
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 36,834	: 43,615	: 44,380	: 44,650	: 44,860	: 45,180	: 45,560	: 45,945	: 46,330
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 7,888	: 7,930	: 8,340	: 8,800	: 9,210	: 9,610	: 10,310	: 10,610	: 10,810
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 2,478	: 2,280	: 2,280	: 2,180	: 2,030	: 2,070	: 2,100	: 2,120	: 2,120
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 41,701	: 48,965	: 50,420	: 51,250	: 52,020	: 52,720	: 53,770	: 54,435	: 55,020
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 12,074	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 29,627	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 2,275	: 3,614	: 3,634	: 3,654	: 3,674	: 3,674	: 3,674	: 3,674	: 3,674

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
MIDDLE AMERICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	12,349	12,900	13,400	13,800	14,400	15,000	15,500	16,000	16,500
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.56	1.58
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	18,246	19,200	20,000	20,900	21,840	22,900	23,900	25,000	26,000
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	4,537	6,800	7,550	8,050	8,760	9,300	9,900	10,400	10,900
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	55	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	100
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	23,884	26,070	27,500	29,000	30,550	32,100	33,700	35,300	36,800
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	8,585	9,770	10,650	11,600	12,800	13,900	15,100	16,250	17,500
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	15,299	16,300	16,850	17,400	17,750	18,200	18,600	19,050	19,300
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	3,780	3,660	3,660	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,560
MEXICO										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	9,910	10,170	10,470	10,685	11,040	11,300	11,550	11,800	12,000
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.52	1.53	1.55	1.58	1.59	1.62	1.65	1.69	1.72
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	15,060	15,560	16,230	16,880	17,540	18,300	19,100	19,900	20,600
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	3,892	5,800	6,320	6,520	6,910	7,450	8,000	8,550	9,170
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	19,970	21,550	22,550	23,500	24,450	25,750	27,100	28,450	29,750
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	7,050	7,700	8,050	8,400	8,850	9,450	10,050	10,650	11,300
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	12,920	13,850	14,500	15,100	15,600	16,300	17,050	17,800	18,350
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	3,586	3,396	3,396	3,296	3,296	3,296	3,296	3,296	3,316
ARGENTINA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	6,135	6,290	6,480	6,673	6,873	7,079	7,292	7,511	7,735
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.86	2.91	2.97	3.03	3.09	3.15	3.22	3.28	3.35
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	17,540	18,300	19,250	20,220	21,240	22,300	23,480	24,600	25,900
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	10,830	11,800	12,550	13,120	13,740	14,500	15,480	16,400	17,500
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	6,710	6,500	6,700	7,100	7,500	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,400
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	5,895	5,800	6,000	6,400	6,800	7,050	7,250	7,450	7,650
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	815	700	700	700	700	750	750	750	750
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
BRAZIL										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	13,942	14,200	14,485	14,775	15,100	15,400	15,775	16,170	16,575
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	24,475	24,140	24,620	25,120	25,670	26,200	26,800	27,500	28,200
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	50	300	340	350	310	300	300	400	500
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	24,525	24,440	24,960	25,470	26,080	26,500	27,100	27,900	28,700
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	20,430	20,140	20,560	20,870	21,200	21,600	22,100	22,600	23,200
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	4,095	4,300	4,400	4,600	4,880	4,900	5,000	5,300	5,500
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,455	1,455	1,455	1,455	1,355	1,355	1,355	1,355	1,355

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
OTHER S. AMERICA (INCL. VENEZUELA)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	3,441	3,765	3,830	3,830	3,835	3,840	3,840	3,845	3,845
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.58	1.67	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	5,442	6,300	6,500	6,700	6,900	7,100	7,300	7,500	7,700
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	3,018	2,850	3,050	3,250	3,550	3,700	4,000	4,300	4,600
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	237	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	8,354	9,000	9,400	9,800	10,300	10,800	11,300	11,800	12,300
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	4,667	4,900	5,100	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,600	6,900
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	3,687	4,100	4,300	4,400	4,600	4,800	5,000	5,200	5,400
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	793	793	793	793	793	643	493	343	193
HIGH INCOME N. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	4,524	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,500
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	0.69	0.91	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.03
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	3,140	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,600
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	4,434	4,700	5,000	5,400	5,800	6,300	6,800	7,300	7,900
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	7,404	7,800	8,200	8,700	9,200	9,700	10,300	10,900	11,500
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	4,465	4,800	5,100	5,500	5,900	6,300	6,800	7,300	7,800
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,939	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730
LOW INCOME N. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	12,502	13,800	13,800	13,800	13,800	13,800	13,800	13,800	13,800
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.42	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.38	1.41	1.43	1.45	1.47
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	17,763	18,400	18,600	18,800	19,100	19,400	19,700	20,000	20,300
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	2,670	3,569	4,200	5,000	5,700	6,300	6,900	7,500	7,900
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,155	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	19,508	21,300	22,100	23,100	24,100	25,000	25,900	26,800	27,500
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	10,167	10,800	11,300	11,900	12,600	13,150	13,700	14,250	14,800
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	9,341	10,500	10,800	11,200	11,500	11,850	12,200	12,550	12,700
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	3,049	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018
EGYPT										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	3,458	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	4,738	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,142	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,596	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TURKEY										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	4,233	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	7,825	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	7,385	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	5,585	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	626	626	626	626	626	626	626	626	626
OTHER DEVELOPING AFRICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	39,096	38,200	38,300	38,400	38,500	38,800	39,000	39,300	39,600
YIELD :	TON/HA.	0.76	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.89
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	29,820	30,400	31,100	31,800	32,500	33,100	33,700	34,500	35,250
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	1,718	2,400	3,000	3,400	3,800	4,400	5,000	5,500	6,050
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	705	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	31,093	32,000	33,100	34,200	35,300	36,400	37,500	38,700	39,900
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	2,526	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,050	3,200	3,400	3,600
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	28,567	29,400	30,400	31,400	32,400	33,350	34,300	35,300	36,300
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411
INDIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	42,360	42,100	41,700	41,300	40,900	40,500	40,100	39,800	39,400
YIELD :	TON/HA.	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.79
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	29,500	29,900	30,400	30,600	30,700	30,800	30,900	31,000	31,100
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	29,030	29,620	30,400	30,600	30,700	30,800	30,900	31,000	31,100
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	1,820	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,400
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	27,210	27,720	28,500	28,600	28,600	28,600	28,700	28,700	28,700
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	1,920	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
OTHER SOUTH ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	3,544	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.14
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	3,835	3,800	3,800	3,860	3,860	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,000
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	31	100	200	300	400	400	400	400	400
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	3,866	3,900	4,000	4,160	4,260	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,400
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	3,866	3,900	4,000	4,160	4,260	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,400
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
SOUTHEAST ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	810	810	815	820	830	835	840	850	860
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.97
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	755	755	760	770	780	790	800	815	830
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	865	865	870	880	890	900	910	925	940
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	865	865	870	880	890	900	910	925	940
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,820	1,830	1,880	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.30	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	4,180	3,770	3,910	3,970	3,990	4,180	4,370	4,560	4,750
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	2,450	2,180	2,180	2,080	1,930	1,970	2,000	2,020	2,020
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,457	1,590	1,730	1,890	2,060	2,210	2,370	2,540	2,730
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	1,200	1,320	1,450	1,600	1,760	1,900	2,050	2,210	2,390
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	257	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	386	386	386	386	386	386	386	386	386
INDONESIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	2,900	2,800	2,850	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,200
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.45	1.50	1.51	1.48	1.52	1.47	1.45	1.41	1.44
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	4,175	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	630	630	645	650	670	670	685	685	690
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	3,545	3,570	3,655	3,650	3,730	3,730	3,815	3,815	3,910
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIGH INCOME EAST ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	472	429	417	411	400	389	379	369	360
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.49	2.77	2.90	2.80	2.82	2.85	2.88	2.90	2.92
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,175	1,190	1,210	1,150	1,130	1,110	1,090	1,070	1,050
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	7,453	7,720	8,030	8,390	8,700	9,100	9,800	10,100	10,300
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	130	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	8,456	8,790	9,120	9,420	9,710	10,110	10,790	11,070	11,250
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	6,304	7,220	7,600	7,950	8,290	8,640	9,290	9,530	9,690
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,152	1,570	1,520	1,470	1,420	1,470	1,500	1,540	1,560
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,008	1,028	1,048	1,068	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COARSE GRAINS SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
SOUTH KOREA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	421	374	362	351	340	329	319	309	300
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.52	2.86	3.01	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01	3.04	3.07
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,062	1,070	1,090	1,020	1,000	980	960	940	920
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	2,833	2,980	3,160	3,380	3,550	3,850	4,200	4,500	4,800
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	3,895	4,050	4,250	4,400	4,550	4,830	5,160	5,440	5,720
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,369	2,800	3,050	3,250	3,450	3,700	4,000	4,240	4,500
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	1,526	1,250	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,130	1,160	1,200	1,220
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
TAIWAN										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	51	55	55	60	60	60	60	60	60
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.22	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	113	120	120	130	130	130	130	130	130
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	3,750	3,830	3,920	4,010	4,100	4,210	4,300	4,390	4,480
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	3,821	3,930	4,060	4,160	4,250	4,340	4,430	4,520	4,610
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	3,625	3,730	3,860	3,960	4,050	4,140	4,230	4,320	4,410
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	196	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	658	678	658	638	618	618	618	618	618
LOW INCOME EAST ASIA (INCLUDES N. KOREA)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	3,857	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.36	1.61	1.61	1.67	1.72	1.75	1.78	1.81	1.83
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	5,258	5,800	5,800	6,000	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,600
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	930	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,560	1,620	1,680
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	6,140	6,800	7,000	7,300	7,600	7,800	7,960	8,120	8,280
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	4,020	6,800	7,000	7,300	7,600	7,800	7,960	8,120	8,280
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
ECONOMIC REGIONS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	238,358	238,814	239,851	240,680	242,803	242,412	243,401	243,641	244,372
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.88	1.96	2.00	2.03	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.16	2.20
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	447,531	467,431	479,563	489,321	498,384	508,850	518,300	527,060	537,521
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	106,746	93,653	93,316	92,728	91,682	92,923	93,819	95,769	96,367
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	109,488	94,108	95,772	99,065	101,501	103,888	106,024	107,624	109,829
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	441,238	457,613	468,080	476,833	484,380	493,142	502,125	513,482	522,531
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	82,903	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	358,335	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	77,015	86,008	95,035	101,186	105,371	110,114	114,084	115,807	117,335
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	74,936	73,030	73,541	73,752	75,263	74,625	74,988	75,201	75,415
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.35	2.36	2.42	2.47	2.47	2.52	2.54	2.57	2.60
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	176,111	172,355	178,284	182,514	185,655	187,864	190,671	193,131	196,189
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	18,698	5,656	5,673	5,688	5,701	5,711	5,717	5,722	5,721
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	101,612	86,142	87,594	90,661	92,868	95,022	96,689	98,283	99,646
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	93,107	93,779	94,832	95,790	96,973	97,910	98,969	100,077	101,186
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	21,092	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	72,015	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	51,223	49,309	50,840	52,591	54,106	54,749	55,479	55,972	57,050
CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	97,846	98,200	98,200	98,100	98,100	97,500	97,400	96,800	96,700
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.81	2.02	2.06	2.09	2.12	2.19	2.23	2.29	2.34
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	177,050	198,000	201,900	205,200	208,400	213,500	217,600	221,400	225,900
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	38,075	35,400	32,100	28,800	25,500	24,100	21,700	19,300	16,900
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	2,035	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	213,090	219,800	224,400	226,400	228,300	231,000	233,700	238,100	240,200
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	59,075	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	154,015	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	3,868	14,868	21,868	26,868	29,868	33,868	36,868	36,868	36,868
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	65,576	67,584	68,110	68,828	69,440	70,287	71,013	71,640	72,257
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.53	1.55	1.57	1.60
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	94,370	97,076	99,379	101,607	104,329	107,486	10,029	112,529	115,432
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	49,973	52,597	55,543	58,240	60,481	63,112	66,402	70,747	73,746
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	5,841	5,366	5,578	5,804	6,033	6,266	6,735	6,741	7,583
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	135,041	144,034	148,848	154,643	159,107	164,232	69,456	175,305	181,145
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,736	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	132,305	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	21,924	21,831	22,327	21,727	21,397	21,497	21,737	22,967	23,417

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
WORLD SUMMARY

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	238,358	238,814	239,851	240,680	242,803	242,412	243,401	243,641	244,372
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.88	1.96	2.00	2.03	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.16	2.20
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	447,531	467,431	479,563	489,321	498,384	508,850	518,300	527,060	537,521
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	106,746	93,653	93,316	92,728	91,682	92,923	93,819	95,769	96,367
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	109,488	94,108	95,772	99,065	101,501	103,888	106,024	107,624	109,829
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	441,238	457,613	468,080	476,833	484,380	493,142	502,125	513,482	522,531
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	82,903	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	358,335	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	77,015	86,008	95,035	101,186	105,371	110,114	114,084	115,807	117,335
WORLD LESS U.S.										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	205,704	208,014	209,251	210,280	212,403	212,012	213,001	213,241	213,972
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.81	1.91	1.94	1.97	1.99	2.04	2.07	2.10	2.13
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	372,694	398,030	406,080	415,157	423,132	432,645	440,598	447,861	456,281
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	106,692	93,653	93,316	92,728	91,682	92,923	93,819	95,769	96,367
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	57,779	46,208	46,783	48,987	50,471	51,905	52,953	53,192	53,764
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	417,919	434,613	444,810	453,291	460,566	469,056	477,767	488,851	497,628
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	79,501	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	338,418	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	50,181	60,673	68,476	74,083	77,860	82,467	86,164	87,751	89,007
WORLD LESS U.S. AND U.S.S.R.										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	144,704	147,014	148,251	149,280	151,403	151,512	152,501	153,241	153,972
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.95	1.99	2.01	2.05	2.07	2.11	2.14	2.16	2.19
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	282,694	292,030	298,080	306,157	313,132	319,645	325,598	331,361	337,281
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	88,692	76,653	79,316	81,728	83,682	85,923	88,819	92,769	95,367
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	56,979	-59,792	-61,217	-60,013	-59,529	-61,095	-62,047	-63,308	-65,236
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	310,719	323,613	330,810	339,291	346,566	354,056	361,767	370,351	378,628
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	33,301	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	277,418	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	47,181	46,673	47,476	48,083	48,860	49,467	50,164	51,751	53,007
MAJOR EXPORTERS 2/										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	42,271	41,480	42,156	42,533	43,910	43,287	43,663	43,940	44,217
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.39	2.44	2.44	2.50	2.47	2.53	2.54	2.56	2.56
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	100,924	101,078	102,850	106,328	108,310	109,697	11,085	112,280	113,378
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	10,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	53,730	45,059	44,181	46,341	47,683	49,026	49,749	50,236	50,121
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	56,669	57,655	58,269	58,887	59,627	60,171	60,836	61,544	62,257
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	16,516	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	40,153	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	19,712	18,262	18,662	19,762	20,762	21,262	21,762	22,262	23,262

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

2/ INCLUDES CANADA, OCEANIA, ARGENTINA, AND EC-10.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	74,936	73,030	73,541	73,752	75,263	74,625	74,988	75,201	75,415
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.35	2.36	2.42	2.47	2.47	2.52	2.54	2.57	2.60
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	176,111	172,355	178,284	182,514	185,655	187,864	190,671	193,131	196,189
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	18,698	5,656	5,673	5,688	5,701	5,711	5,717	5,722	5,721
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	101,612	86,142	87,594	90,661	92,868	95,022	96,689	98,283	99,646
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	93,107	93,779	94,832	95,790	96,973	97,910	98,969	100,077	101,186
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	21,092	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	72,015	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	51,223	49,309	50,840	52,591	54,106	54,749	55,479	55,972	57,050
TOTAL DEVELOPED										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	32,654	30,800	30,600	30,400	30,400	30,400	30,400	30,400	30,400
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.29	2.25	2.40	2.44	2.48	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.67
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	74,837	69,401	73,483	74,164	75,252	76,205	77,702	79,199	81,240
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	51,709	47,900	48,989	50,078	51,030	51,983	53,071	54,432	56,065
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	23,319	23,000	23,270	23,542	23,814	24,086	24,358	24,631	24,903
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	3,402	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	19,917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	26,834	25,335	26,559	27,103	27,511	27,647	27,920	28,056	28,328
CANADA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	12,228	11,500	11,900	12,100	12,300	12,500	12,700	12,800	12,900
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.99	1.95	1.97	2.03	2.08	2.11	2.13	2.16	2.19
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	24,360	22,400	23,400	24,600	25,600	26,400	27,000	27,600	28,200
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	17,500	17,400	17,700	18,500	19,300	20,200	20,600	21,100	21,300
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	5,200	5,600	5,700	5,700	5,800	5,800	5,900	6,000	6,000
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,000	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,400
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	9,921	9,321	9,321	9,721	10,221	10,621	11,121	11,621	12,521
EC-10										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	12,597	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	4.16	4.24	4.25	4.38	4.42	4.42	4.43	4.44	4.44
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	52,464	53,000	53,100	54,700	55,200	55,300	55,400	55,500	55,500
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	10,505	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	19,130	9,732	7,633	8,467	9,080	8,790	8,379	7,925	7,368
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	44,519	44,604	45,067	45,533	46,020	46,510	47,021	47,575	48,132
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	13,616	13,600	13,800	14,000	14,200	14,400	14,600	14,800	15,000
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	30,903	31,004	31,267	31,533	31,820	32,110	32,421	32,775	33,132
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	7,969	6,633	7,033	7,733	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
OTHER W. EUROPE (LESS GREECE)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	3,565	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,150	4,200	4,200	4,200
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.84	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.14
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	6,547	8,100	8,300	8,500	8,700	8,800	8,900	8,900	9,000
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	2,038	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,009	-2,033	-574	-533	-394	-356	-319	-385	-351
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	8,488	8,915	8,974	9,033	9,094	9,156	9,219	9,285	9,351
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	1,023	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	7,465	7,915	7,974	8,033	8,094	8,156	8,219	8,285	8,351
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	2,737	3,955	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855	3,855
SOUTH AFRICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,650	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.17	1.19
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,750	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,450	2,450	2,500
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	24	100	100	100	100	150	200	250	300
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,950	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,350	2,400
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	1,900	1,950	2,050	2,050	2,150	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,350
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	393	393	393	493	593	593	543	393	193
JAPAN										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	230	240	251	262	273	285	298	311	325
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.09	3.14	3.19	3.24	3.31	3.36	3.42	3.48	3.54
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	710	754	801	850	903	959	1,019	1,082	1,149
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	5,700	5,656	5,673	5,688	5,701	5,711	5,717	5,722	5,721
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	140	143	146	149	152	155	158	161	164
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	6,136	6,260	6,321	6,382	6,445	6,508	6,571	6,636	6,700
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	136	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	6,000	6,110	6,171	6,232	6,295	6,358	6,421	6,486	6,550
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,785	1,792	1,799	1,806	1,813	1,820	1,827	1,834	1,840
OCEANIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	11,981	12,190	12,390	12,490	13,590	12,690	12,790	12,890	12,990
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.29	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.30	1.40	1.42	1.43	1.43
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	15,420	16,600	17,000	17,400	17,600	17,800	18,200	18,400	18,600
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	12,100	12,900	13,600	13,900	13,600	14,100	14,600	14,800	14,800
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	3,325	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,700
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	865	900	900	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,460	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,580	1,880	1,880	1,880	2,280	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,480

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL CENTRALLY PLANNED										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	97,846	98,200	98,200	98,100	98,100	97,500	97,400	96,800	96,700
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.81	2.02	2.06	2.09	2.12	2.19	2.23	2.29	2.34
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	177,050	198,000	201,900	205,200	208,400	213,500	217,600	221,400	225,900
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	38,075	35,400	32,100	28,800	25,500	24,100	21,700	19,300	16,900
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	2,035	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	213,090	219,800	224,400	226,400	228,300	231,000	233,700	238,100	240,200
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	59,075	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	154,015	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	3,868	14,868	21,868	26,868	29,868	33,868	36,868	36,868	36,868
EAST EUROPE										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	9,246	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.36	3.47	3.51	3.54	3.57	3.61	3.65	3.69	3.73
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	31,050	33,700	34,000	34,300	34,600	35,000	35,400	35,800	36,200
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	6,075	4,400	4,100	3,800	3,500	3,100	2,700	2,300	1,900
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,235	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	35,890	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	12,875	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	23,015	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	868	868	868	868	868	868	868	868	868
SOVIET UNION										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	60,500	60,500	60,000	60,000
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.47	1.74	1.77	1.79	1.80	1.87	1.90	1.94	1.98
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	90,000	106,000	108,000	109,000	110,000	113,000	115,000	116,500	119,000
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	18,000	17,000	14,000	11,000	8,000	7,000	5,000	3,000	1,000
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	107,200	111,000	114,000	114,000	114,000	115,000	116,000	118,500	119,000
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	46,200	47,000	48,000	48,000	47,000	48,000	48,000	49,500	50,000
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	61,000	64,000	66,000	66,000	67,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	69,000
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	3,000	14,000	21,000	26,000	29,000	33,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
CHINA (PRC)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	27,600	27,500	27,500	27,400	27,400	27,300	27,200	27,100	27,000
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.03	2.12	2.18	2.26	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.55	2.62
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	56,000	58,300	59,900	61,900	63,800	65,500	67,200	69,100	70,700
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	70,000	72,300	73,900	75,900	77,800	79,500	81,200	83,100	84,700
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	70,000	76,300	73,900	75,900	77,800	79,500	81,200	83,100	84,700
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING REGIONS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL DEVELOPING										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	65,576	67,584	68,110	68,828	69,440	70,287	71,013	71,640	72,257
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.53	1.55	1.57	1.60
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	94,370	97,076	99,379	101,607	104,329	107,486	110,029	112,529	115,432
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	49,973	52,597	55,543	58,240	60,481	63,112	66,402	70,747	73,746
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	5,841	5,366	5,578	5,804	6,033	6,266	6,735	6,741	7,583
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	135,041	144,034	148,848	154,643	159,107	164,232	169,455	175,305	181,145
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	2,736	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	132,305	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	21,924	21,831	22,327	21,727	21,397	21,497	21,737	22,967	23,417
DEVELOPING AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	24,832	23,909	23,909	24,110	24,110	24,220	24,320	24,320	24,320
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.22	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	30,350	28,618	28,819	29,219	29,619	29,989	30,344	30,599	30,904
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	25,296	28,945	31,553	33,535	35,551	37,812	40,547	44,177	46,801
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	430	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	300
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	54,821	57,763	60,116	63,554	65,690	67,801	70,516	73,746	77,055
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	1,727	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	53,094	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	9,900	9,281	9,537	8,737	8,217	8,217	8,357	9,387	9,737
DEVELOPING AMERICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	9,517	10,575	10,801	11,008	11,220	11,557	11,873	12,190	12,507
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.60	1.61	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.70	1.72	1.73	1.75
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	15,253	17,078	17,670	18,288	18,910	19,697	20,385	21,030	21,828
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	11,205	10,802	10,990	11,355	11,530	12,080	12,335	12,650	12,725
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	5,100	5,046	5,258	5,484	5,713	5,946	6,180	6,421	6,663
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	20,942	22,861	23,462	24,159	24,737	25,831	26,540	27,259	27,890
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	414	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	20,528	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	3,105	3,078	3,018	3,018	3,008	3,008	3,008	3,008	3,008
DEVELOPING ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	33,327	33,100	33,400	33,710	34,110	34,510	34,820	35,130	35,430
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.64	1.67	1.70	1.73	1.77
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	50,187	51,380	52,890	54,100	55,800	57,800	59,300	60,900	62,700
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	14,557	12,850	13,000	13,350	13,400	13,220	13,520	13,920	14,220
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	311	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	61,513	63,410	65,270	66,930	68,680	70,600	72,400	74,300	76,200
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	595	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	60,918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	9,338	9,472	9,772	9,972	10,172	10,272	10,372	10,572	10,672

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
MIDDLE AMERICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	905	965	1,025	1,075	1,125	1,180	1,235	1,275	1,315
YIELD :	TON/HA.	3.37	3.37	3.39	3.45	3.51	3.56	3.56	3.57	3.69
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	3,050	3,250	3,470	3,710	3,950	4,200	4,400	4,550	4,850
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	2,328	2,030	1,940	2,005	1,980	1,980	2,135	2,250	2,225
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	10	19	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	5,029	5,210	5,460	5,705	5,930	6,170	6,525	6,790	7,065
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	50	50	75	100	100	100	100	100	100
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	4,979	5,160	5,385	5,605	5,830	6,070	6,425	6,690	6,965
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	928	979	919	919	909	909	909	909	909
MEXICO										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	850	885	915	945	980	1,010	1,045	1,080	1,110
YIELD :	TON/HA.	3.53	3.55	3.57	3.60	3.61	3.64	3.66	3.67	3.69
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	3,000	3,140	3,265	3,400	3,535	3,675	3,825	3,960	4,100
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	1,100	700	750	810	845	910	1,065	1,145	1,230
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	10	19	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	3,750	3,810	4,005	4,200	4,380	4,575	4,880	5,095	5,320
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	50	50	75	100	100	100	100	100	100
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	3,700	3,760	3,930	4,100	4,280	4,475	4,780	4,995	5,220
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	779	790	790	790	780	780	780	780	780
ARGENTINA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	5,550	5,290	5,366	5,443	5,520	5,597	5,673	5,750	5,827
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.62	1.72	1.74	1.77	1.80	1.82	1.85	1.87	1.90
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	9,000	9,078	9,350	9,628	9,910	10,197	10,485	10,780	11,078
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	5,000	5,027	5,248	5,474	5,703	5,936	6,170	6,411	6,653
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	4,000	4,051	4,102	4,154	4,207	4,261	4,315	4,369	4,425
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	3,900	3,951	4,002	4,054	4,107	4,161	4,215	4,269	4,325
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	428	428	428	428	428	428	428	428	428
BRAZIL										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	2,000	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,700	3,900	4,100	4,300
YIELD :	TON/HA.	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	1,800	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,700	3,900	4,100	4,300
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	4,600	3,800	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,300
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	6,400	7,000	7,200	7,500	7,700	7,900	8,100	8,400	8,600
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	6,400	7,000	7,200	7,500	7,700	7,900	8,100	8,400	8,600
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	967	967	967	967	967	967	967	967	967

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
OTHER S. AMERICA (INCL. VENEZUELA)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,062	1,120	1,110	1,090	1,075	1,080	1,065	1,065	1,065
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.32	1.38	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.50	1.50
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,403	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	4,277	4,972	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,200
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	5,513	6,600	6,700	6,800	6,900	7,500	7,600	7,700	7,800
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	264	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	5,249	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,600	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	782	704	704	704	704	704	704	704	704
HIGH INCOME N. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	9,328	9,100	9,100	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,300	9,300	9,300
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.96
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	8,815	8,500	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,650	8,800	8,900	8,950
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	8,080	11,200	11,900	12,500	13,100	13,700	14,500	15,500	17,000
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	16,435	18,700	20,200	21,900	22,300	22,350	23,300	24,400	25,700
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	525	600	600	700	700	700	700	700	700
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	15,910	18,100	19,600	21,100	22,600	21,650	22,600	23,700	25,000
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	2,600	3,600	3,700	2,800	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,450
LOW INCOME N. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	12,535	13,900	13,900	14,000	14,000	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.54	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.48	1.50
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	19,265	19,300	19,600	19,900	20,200	20,500	20,700	20,850	21,100
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	11,410	12,400	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,200	18,735	20,800	21,400
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	425	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	300
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	30,598	32,900	33,463	34,800	36,100	37,700	39,200	40,650	42,100
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	1,185	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	29,413	31,700	32,163	33,600	34,800	36,400	37,900	39,350	40,900
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	6,438	5,238	5,375	5,475	5,575	5,575	5,575	6,575	6,675
EGYPT										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	588	580	575	570	570	565	550	540	530
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.30	3.28	3.30	3.33	3.33	3.36	3.38	3.43	3.43
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,938	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,860	1,850	1,820
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	6,200	7,000	7,800	8,600	9,400	10,200	11,000	11,850	12,700
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	8,026	8,800	9,700	10,500	11,300	12,100	12,900	13,700	14,520
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON :	7,986	8,750	9,650	10,450	11,250	12,050	12,850	13,650	14,470
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	362	462	462	462	462	462	422	422	422

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME	UNITS	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TURKEY										
AREA HARVESTED	1000 HA.	8,400	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,650	8,660	8,670	8,680	8,690
YIELD	TON/HA.	1.57	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.66	1.73	1.77	1.80	1.82
PRODUCTION	1000 M.TON	13,200	13,500	13,800	14,000	14,400	15,000	15,350	15,600	15,800
IMPORTS	1000 M.TON	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS	1000 M.TON	400	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	300
CONSUMPTION	1000 M.TON	13,400	13,735	14,100	14,430	14,690	15,160	15,300	15,500	15,700
FEED USE	1000 M.TON	700	800	800	850	850	850	850	850	850
NON-FEED USE	1000 M.TON	12,700	12,935	13,300	13,580	13,840	14,310	14,450	14,650	14,850
ENDING STOCK	1000 M.TON	5,100	4,865	4,565	4,135	4,345	4,185	4,000	4,100	3,900
NIGERIA										
AREA HARVESTED	1000 HA.	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
YIELD	TON/HA.	2.25	2.00	2.11	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
PRODUCTION	1000 M.TON	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
IMPORTS	1000 M.TON	1,500	1,575	1,653	1,735	1,821	1,912	2,007	2,127	2,251
EXPORTS	1000 M.TON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION	1000 M.TON	1,512	1,593	1,653	1,754	1,860	1,931	2,026	2,146	2,270
FEED USE	1000 M.TON	12	13	13	14	20	30	30	35	40
NON-FEED USE	1000 M.TON	1,500	1,580	1,640	1,740	1,840	1,901	1,996	2,111	2,230
ENDING STOCK	1000 M.TON	108	108	127	127	107	107	107	107	107
OTHER DEVELOPING AFRICA (EXCL. N.AFRICA + NIGERIA)										
AREA HARVESTED	1000 HA.	891	900	900	900	900	910	910	910	910
YIELD	TON/HA.	0.96	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.92
PRODUCTION	1000 M.TON	852	800	800	800	800	820	825	830	835
IMPORTS	1000 M.TON	2,236	3,770	4,000	4,300	4,630	5,000	5,305	5,750	6,150
EXPORTS	1000 M.TON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION	1000 M.TON	3,076	4,570	4,800	5,100	5,430	5,820	5,990	6,550	6,985
FEED USE	1000 M.TON	5	20	20	20	20	60	70	80	100
NON-FEED USE	1000 M.TON	3,071	4,550	4,780	5,080	5,410	5,760	5,920	6,470	6,885
ENDING STOCK	1000 M.TON	335	335	335	335	335	335	475	505	505
INDIA										
AREA HARVESTED	1000 HA.	22,300	22,600	22,900	23,100	23,400	23,700	23,900	24,100	24,300
YIELD	TON/HA.	1.52	1.56	1.59	1.62	1.66	1.70	1.73	1.76	1.80
PRODUCTION	1000 M.TON	34,000	35,300	36,400	37,400	38,800	40,300	41,300	42,400	43,700
IMPORTS	1000 M.TON	4,000	1,500	1,100	1,000	600	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS	1000 M.TON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION	1000 M.TON	35,500	36,400	37,300	38,200	39,200	40,200	41,200	42,200	43,300
FEED USE	1000 M.TON	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
NON-FEED USE	1000 M.TON	35,100	36,000	36,900	37,800	38,800	39,800	40,800	41,800	42,900
ENDING STOCK	1000 M.TON	6,500	6,900	7,100	7,300	7,500	7,600	7,700	7,900	8,000

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
OTHER SOUTH ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 10,416	: 9,900	: 9,900	: 10,000	: 10,100	: 10,200	: 10,300	: 10,400	: 10,500
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 1.47	: 1.54	: 1.57	: 1.57	: 1.58	: 1.62	: 1.65	: 1.68	: 1.71
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 15,315	: 15,200	: 15,500	: 15,700	: 16,000	: 16,500	: 17,000	: 17,500	: 18,000
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 2,402	: 3,200	: 3,600	: 3,900	: 4,200	: 4,200	: 4,200	: 4,200	: 4,200
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 17,317	: 18,300	: 19,000	: 19,600	: 20,200	: 20,700	: 21,200	: 21,700	: 22,200
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 165	: 180	: 200	: 220	: 240	: 250	: 300	: 350	: 400
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 17,152	: 8,120	: 18,800	: 19,380	: 19,964	: 20,450	: 20,900	: 21,350	: 21,800
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,714	: 1,814	: 1,914	: 1,914	: 1,914	: 1,914	: 1,914	: 1,914	: 1,914
SOUTHEAST ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 70	: 70	: 70	: 80	: 80	: 80	: 90	: 100	: 100
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 1.00	: 1.14	: 1.29	: 1.25	: 1.25	: 1.25	: 1.11	: 1.00	: 1.00
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 70	: 80	: 90	: 100	: 100	: 100	: 100	: 100	: 100
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,285	: 1,500	: 1,600	: 1,700	: 1,800	: 1,900	: 2,000	: 2,200	: 2,300
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,345	: 1,580	: 1,690	: 1,800	: 1,900	: 2,000	: 2,100	: 2,300	: 2,400
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,345	: 1,580	: 1,690	: 1,800	: 1,900	: 2,000	: 2,100	: 2,300	: 2,400
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44
THAILAND										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 230	: 300	: 330	: 350	: 400	: 400	: 420	: 450	: 470
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 220	: 300	: 330	: 350	: 400	: 400	: 420	: 450	: 470
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 0	: 300	: 330	: 350	: 400	: 400	: 420	: 450	: 470
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 220	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44	: 44
INDONESIA										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00	: 0.00
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,475	: 1,800	: 2,000	: 2,300	: 2,500	: 2,600	: 2,800	: 2,900	: 3,000
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,442	: 1,800	: 2,000	: 2,300	: 2,500	: 2,600	: 2,800	: 2,900	: 3,000
FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
NON-FEED USE	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,442	: 1,800	: 2,000	: 2,300	: 2,500	: 2,600	: 2,800	: 2,900	: 3,000
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 366	: 366	: 366	: 366	: 366	: 366	: 366	: 366	: 366

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
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HIGH INCOME EAST ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
YIELD :	TON/HA.	3.29	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	102	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	3,399	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	3,389	3,390	3,390	3,390	3,390	3,480	3,580	3,680	3,780
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
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LOW INCOME EAST ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	510	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.37	1.40	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	700	700	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	2,860	3,050	3,100	3,150	3,200	3,420	3,520	3,620	3,720
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	11	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	3,575	3,730	3,880	3,930	3,980	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500
FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	20	20	20	20	20	30	35	40	50
NON-FEED USE :	1000 M.TON:	3,555	3,710	3,860	3,910	3,960	4,170	4,265	4,360	4,450
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
ECONOMIC REGIONS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 144,964	: 147,144	: 147,895	: 148,394	: 149,423	: 149,721	: 150,570	: 151,459	: 152,270
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 1.89	: 1.89	: 1.93	: 1.96	: 1.99	: 2.03	: 2.06	: 2.09	: 2.13
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 273,929	: 278,483	: 285,546	: 290,375	: 297,793	: 303,282	: 310,503	: 317,170	: 323,713
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 10,203	: 10,779	: 10,977	: 11,229	: 11,977	: 11,591	: 12,097	: 12,569	: 13,230
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 12,388	: 11,462	: 11,336	: 11,672	: 12,102	: 12,282	: 13,244	: 13,967	: 14,542
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 270,335	: 278,867	: 284,758	: 290,302	: 296,515	: 302,043	: 309,022	: 315,420	: 322,203
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 24,319	: 23,252	: 23,681	: 23,311	: 24,464	: 25,012	: 25,346	: 25,698	: 25,896
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 4,248	: 4,069	: 4,108	: 3,875	: 4,151	: 4,110	: 4,220	: 4,186	: 4,202
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 4.06	: 3.93	: 4.15	: 4.07	: 4.08	: 4.11	: 4.09	: 4.11	: 4.12
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 17,268	: 15,985	: 17,049	: 15,783	: 16,934	: 16,886	: 17,261	: 17,204	: 17,324
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,370	: 241	: 249	: 257	: 265	: 273	: 281	: 290	: 298
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 4,209	: 3,479	: 3,386	: 3,293	: 3,381	: 3,498	: 3,595	: 3,690	: 3,785
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 13,519	: 13,966	: 13,678	: 13,502	: 13,600	: 13,607	: 13,616	: 13,630	: 13,646
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 6,353	: 5,134	: 5,368	: 4,613	: 4,831	: 4,885	: 5,216	: 5,390	: 5,581
CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 33,851	: 33,797	: 33,722	: 33,622	: 33,522	: 33,547	: 33,547	: 33,547	: 33,547
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 2.90	: 2.96	: 3.01	: 3.07	: 3.14	: 3.20	: 3.26	: 3.33	: 3.39
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 98,297	: 99,877	: 101,660	: 103,377	: 105,095	: 107,427	: 109,417	: 111,680	: 113,670
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,315	: 975	: 922	: 984	: 995	: 939	: 951	: 963	: 975
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 1,100	: 1,100	: 1,100	: 1,250	: 1,350	: 1,450	: 1,750	: 1,850	: 2,050
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 98,522	: 99,752	: 101,482	: 103,111	: 104,740	: 106,916	: 108,618	: 110,793	: 112,595
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 33	: 33	: 33	: 33	: 33	: 33	: 33	: 33	: 33
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED	: 1000 HA.	: 106,865	: 109,278	: 110,065	: 110,897	: 111,750	: 112,064	: 112,803	: 113,726	: 114,521
YIELD	: TON/HA.	: 1.48	: 1.49	: 1.52	: 1.54	: 1.57	: 1.60	: 1.63	: 1.66	: 1.68
PRODUCTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 158,364	: 162,621	: 166,837	: 171,215	: 175,764	: 178,969	: 183,825	: 188,286	: 192,719
IMPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 7,518	: 9,563	: 9,806	: 9,988	: 10,717	: 10,379	: 10,865	: 11,316	: 11,957
EXPORTS	: 1000 M.TON:	: 7,079	: 6,883	: 6,850	: 7,129	: 7,371	: 7,334	: 7,899	: 8,427	: 8,707
CONSUMPTION	: 1000 M.TON:	: 158,294	: 165,149	: 169,598	: 173,689	: 178,175	: 181,520	: 186,788	: 190,997	: 195,962
ENDING STOCK	: 1000 M.TON:	: 17,933	: 18,085	: 18,280	: 18,665	: 19,600	: 20,094	: 20,097	: 20,275	: 20,282

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
WORLD SUMMARY

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	144,964	147,144	47,895	148,394	149,423	149,721	150,570	151,459	152,270
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.89	1.89	1.93	1.96	1.99	2.03	2.06	2.09	2.13
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	273,929	278,483	285,546	290,375	297,793	303,282	310,503	317,170	323,713
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	10,203	10,779	10,977	11,229	11,977	11,591	12,097	12,569	13,230
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	12,388	11,462	11,336	11,672	12,102	12,282	13,244	13,967	14,542
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	270,335	278,867	284,758	290,302	296,515	302,043	309,022	315,420	322,203
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	24,319	23,252	23,681	23,311	24,464	25,012	25,346	25,698	25,896
WORLD LESS U.S.										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	143,453	145,774	46,445	147,136	147,848	148,146	148,845	149,729	150,485
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.87	1.88	1.91	1.94	1.98	2.01	2.04	2.08	2.11
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	268,049	273,866	279,797	285,834	292,025	297,497	304,268	310,918	317,268
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	10,200	10,779	10,977	11,229	11,977	11,591	12,097	12,569	13,230
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	9,788	8,462	8,236	8,472	8,802	8,882	9,744	10,367	10,842
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	268,362	276,943	282,769	288,243	294,282	299,731	306,628	312,943	319,641
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	22,469	21,709	21,478	21,826	22,744	23,219	23,212	23,389	23,404
WORLD LESS U.S. AND U.S.S.R.										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	142,853	145,049	45,695	146,386	147,098	147,371	148,070	148,954	149,710
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.86	1.87	1.91	1.94	1.97	2.00	2.04	2.07	2.10
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	266,424	271,966	277,817	283,839	290,015	295,404	302,160	308,794	315,129
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	9,300	10,135	10,388	10,581	11,319	10,991	11,486	11,948	12,598
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	9,588	6,562	6,256	6,477	6,792	6,789	7,636	8,243	8,703
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	266,037	274,499	280,300	285,750	291,764	297,188	304,059	310,348	317,020
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	22,469	21,709	21,478	21,826	22,744	23,219	23,212	23,389	23,404
MAJOR EXPORTERS 2/										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	16,649	17,014	17,176	17,387	17,550	17,522	17,474	17,446	17,398
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.40	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.40	1.42
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	23,345	22,816	23,206	23,666	24,076	24,069	24,256	24,441	24,624
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	5,400	5,128	5,100	5,175	5,275	5,203	5,235	5,265	5,293
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	17,410	17,886	18,111	18,487	18,737	18,863	19,018	19,173	19,328
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	3,412	3,215	3,211	3,216	3,281	3,284	3,287	3,290	3,293

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.
2/ INCLUDES OCEANIA, BURMA, PAKISTAN, AND THAILAND.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL DEVELOPED										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	4,248	4,069	4,108	3,875	4,151	4,110	4,220	4,186	4,202
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	4.06	3.93	4.15	4.07	4.08	4.11	4.09	4.11	4.12
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	17,268	15,985	17,049	15,783	16,934	16,886	17,261	17,204	17,324
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,370	241	249	257	265	273	281	290	298
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	4,209	3,479	3,386	3,293	3,381	3,498	3,595	3,690	3,785
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	13,519	13,966	13,678	13,502	13,600	13,607	13,616	13,630	13,646
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	6,353	5,134	5,368	4,613	4,831	4,885	5,216	5,390	5,581
UNITED STATES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,511	1,370	1,450	1,258	1,575	1,575	1,725	1,730	1,785
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.89	3.37	3.96	3.61	3.66	3.67	3.61	3.61	3.61
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	5,880	4,617	5,749	4,541	5,768	5,785	6,235	6,252	6,445
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	2,600	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,973	1,924	1,989	2,059	2,233	2,312	2,394	2,477	2,562
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,850	1,543	2,203	1,485	1,720	1,793	2,134	2,309	2,492
CANADA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	98	100	103	106	109	113	116	120	123
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	98	100	103	106	109	113	116	120	123
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EC-10										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	197	200	200	205	205	205	205	205	205
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.91	3.70	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	770	740	750	769	769	779	779	779	779
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	936	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	752	-175	-171	-160	-168	-167	-176	-187	-197
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	930	913	921	929	937	946	955	966	976
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	128	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	98	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.93	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	385	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	192	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	75	-196	-193	-197	-201	-205	-209	-213	-218
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	507	579	583	587	591	595	599	603	608
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	80	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
OTHER W. EUROPE (LESS GREECE)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	130	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	130	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	130	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	130	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAPAN										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	2,330	2,283	2,240	2,193	2,149	2,106	2,064	2,023	1,982
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	4.19	4.27	4.31	4.36	4.41	4.46	4.51	4.56	4.61
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	9,765	9,742	9,654	9,567	9,481	9,396	9,311	9,227	9,144
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	380	400	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	9,820	10,249	9,876	9,609	9,513	9,419	9,324	9,231	9,139
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	4,020	3,113	2,691	2,649	2,617	2,595	2,582	2,578	2,583
OCEANIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	110	114	116	117	120	122	124	126	128
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	4.23	4.35	4.36	4.41	4.38	4.39	4.40	4.41	4.42
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	465	496	506	516	526	536	546	556	566
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	400	450	450	450	450	470	480	490	500
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	60	61	61	62	62	63	63	63	63
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	275	261	257	262	277	280	283	286	289

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL CENTRALLY PLANNED										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	33,851	33,797	33,722	33,622	33,522	33,547	33,547	33,547	33,547
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.90	2.96	3.01	3.07	3.14	3.20	3.26	3.33	3.39
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	98,297	99,877	101,660	103,377	105,095	107,427	109,417	111,680	113,670
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,315	975	922	984	995	939	951	963	975
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,250	1,350	1,450	1,750	1,850	2,050
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	98,522	99,752	101,482	103,111	104,740	106,916	108,618	110,793	112,595
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
EAST EUROPE										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.76	1.76	1.81	1.83	1.87	1.92	1.96	2.00	2.04
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	112	127	130	132	135	138	141	144	147
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	315	331	333	336	337	339	340	342	343
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	437	458	463	468	472	477	481	486	490
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
SOVIET UNION										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	600	725	750	750	750	775	775	775	775
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.71	2.62	2.64	2.66	2.68	2.70	2.72	2.74	2.76
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,625	1,900	1,980	1,995	2,010	2,093	2,108	2,124	2,139
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	900	644	589	648	658	600	611	621	632
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	200	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	150
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	2,325	2,444	2,469	2,493	2,518	2,543	2,569	2,595	2,621
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINA (PRC)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	33,200	33,000	32,900	32,800	32,700	32,700	32,700	32,700	32,700
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.91	2.97	3.03	3.09	3.15	3.22	3.28	3.35	3.41
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	96,560	97,850	99,550	101,250	102,950	105,196	107,168	109,412	111,384
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	900	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,700	1,900
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	95,760	96,850	98,550	100,150	101,750	103,896	105,568	107,712	109,484
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING REGIONS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL DEVELOPING										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	106,865	109,278	110,065	110,897	111,750	112,064	112,803	113,726	114,521
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.48	1.49	1.52	1.54	1.57	1.60	1.63	1.66	1.68
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	158,364	162,621	166,837	171,215	175,764	178,969	183,825	188,286	192,719
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	7,518	9,563	9,806	9,988	10,717	10,379	10,865	11,316	11,957
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	7,079	6,883	6,850	7,129	7,371	7,334	7,899	8,427	8,707
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	158,294	165,149	169,598	173,689	178,175	181,520	186,788	190,997	195,962
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	17,933	18,085	18,280	18,665	19,600	20,094	20,097	20,275	20,282
DEVELOPING AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	5,369	5,251	5,275	5,299	5,323	5,349	5,374	5,399	5,425
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.31	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.44	1.46	1.49	1.51
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	7,061	7,087	7,228	7,379	7,539	7,694	7,864	8,020	8,202
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	4,322	4,755	5,076	5,458	5,867	6,129	6,590	7,016	7,632
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	77	150	150	150	150	20	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	11,133	11,692	12,154	12,687	13,256	13,803	14,454	14,870	15,834
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	899	899	899	899	899	899	899	1,065	1,065
DEVELOPING AMERICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	8,650	9,262	9,395	9,533	9,677	9,835	10,019	10,387	10,621
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.28	1.28	1.31	1.31	1.34	1.34	1.36	1.35	1.35
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	11,101	11,882	12,309	12,516	12,945	13,175	13,586	14,016	14,317
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	388	758	820	840	850	850	850	850	850
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	478	640	700	759	771	681	644	652	614
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	11,072	11,847	12,334	12,702	13,199	13,467	13,784	14,202	14,553
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,500	1,653	1,748	1,643	1,468	1,345	1,353	1,365	1,365
DEVELOPING ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	92,639	94,765	95,395	96,065	96,750	96,880	97,410	97,940	98,475
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.51	1.52	1.54	1.58	1.60	1.63	1.67	1.70	1.73
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	139,906	143,652	147,300	151,320	155,280	158,100	162,375	166,250	170,200
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	2,535	4,050	3,910	3,690	4,000	3,400	3,425	3,450	3,475
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	6,526	6,093	6,000	6,220	6,450	6,633	7,255	7,775	8,093
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	135,518	141,610	145,110	148,300	151,720	154,250	158,550	161,925	165,575
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	15,534	15,533	15,633	16,123	17,233	17,850	17,845	17,845	17,852

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
MIDDLE AMERICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	636	650	650	650	660	660	660	670	670
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.71	1.69	1.72	1.75	1.76	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.85
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,089	1,100	1,120	1,140	1,160	1,180	1,200	1,220	1,240
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	231	258	320	340	350	350	350	350	350
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	15	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,249	1,350	1,390	1,410	1,460	1,480	1,500	1,520	1,540
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	200	158	158	178	178	178	178	178	178
ARGENTINA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	84	87	90	93	97	100	104	107	111
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.20
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	180	187	194	201	210	218	228	234	244
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	80	90	100	109	121	131	144	152	164
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	100	97	94	92	89	87	84	82	80
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
BRAZIL										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	6,650	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500	7,625	7,775	8,100	8,300
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.01
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	6,800	7,195	7,445	7,475	7,725	7,777	8,008	8,262	8,383
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	100	150	200	200	100	50	50	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	6,800	6,900	7,200	7,400	7,700	7,800	7,950	8,200	8,383
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	680	875	970	845	670	547	555	567	567
OTHER SOUTH AMERICA (INC. VENEZUELA)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,280	1,325	1,355	1,390	1,420	1,450	1,480	1,510	1,540
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.37	2.57	2.62	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.80	2.85	2.89
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	3,032	3,400	3,550	3,700	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,300	4,450
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	157	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	383	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	2,923	3,500	3,650	3,800	3,950	4,100	4,250	4,400	4,550
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	617	617	617	617	617	617	617	617	617

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
HIGH INCOME N. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	382	378	378	379	380	382	384	387	390
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.43	2.53	2.58	2.61	2.66	2.70	2.76	2.79	2.87
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	928	955	975	990	1,010	1,030	1,060	1,080	1,120
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,799	2,095	2,275	2,510	2,740	2,920	3,200	3,400	3,800
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	2,655	3,050	3,250	3,500	3,750	3,950	4,260	4,480	4,920
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268
LOW INCOME N. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	537	508	507	505	503	502	500	497	495
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.54	3.84	3.87	3.92	3.98	4.00	4.04	4.06	4.08
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,901	1,950	1,960	1,980	2,000	2,010	2,020	2,020	2,020
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	374	400	425	450	500	445	480	550	600
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	75	150	150	150	150	20	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	2,171	2,200	2,235	2,280	2,350	2,435	2,500	2,570	2,620
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
EGYPT										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	462	460	450	450	440	430	425	420	415
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.62	3.64	3.73	3.78	3.86	3.95	4.00	4.05	4.10
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,674	1,675	1,680	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	100	150
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	75	125	120	100	50	20	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,599	1,550	1,560	1,600	1,650	1,680	1,740	1,800	1,850
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIGERIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	600	615	630	645	660	675	690	705	720
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.37	1.43	1.50	1.56	1.63	1.71	1.79	1.87	1.96
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	825	882	943	1,009	1,079	1,154	1,234	1,320	1,412
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	600	660	726	798	877	964	1,060	1,166	1,282
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	1,350	1,542	1,669	1,807	1,956	2,118	2,294	2,320	2,694
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	461	461

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
OTHER AFRICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	3,849	3,750	3,760	3,770	3,780	3,790	3,800	3,810	3,820
YIELD :	TON/HA.	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.96
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	3,406	3,300	3,350	3,400	3,450	3,500	3,550	3,600	3,650
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	1,542	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	4,949	4,900	5,000	5,100	5,200	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,600
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226
INDIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	40,000	40,800	41,100	41,400	41,700	42,000	42,300	42,600	42,900
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.32	1.37	1.40	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.52	1.55	1.58
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	53,000	55,900	57,500	59,200	60,900	62,600	64,300	66,000	67,800
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	750	500	400	400	400	500	800	1,200	1,500
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	52,850	56,100	57,400	58,800	60,100	61,500	63,500	64,800	66,300
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	6,000	5,300	5,000	5,000	5,400	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
OTHER SOUTH ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	14,749	14,785	14,885	14,985	15,100	15,200	15,300	15,400	15,500
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.34	1.37	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.42
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	19,750	20,200	20,500	20,750	21,050	21,300	21,525	21,750	22,000
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	290	400	550	600	650	700	725	750	775
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	1,070	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	19,460	19,550	19,900	20,200	20,550	20,800	21,050	21,300	21,575
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	411	311	311	311	311	311	311	311	311
SOUTHEAST ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	21,650	22,650	22,750	22,850	22,950	23,050	23,150	23,250	23,350
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.30	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	28,227	28,207	28,650	29,000	29,350	29,700	30,050	30,400	30,750
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	340	500	650	750	800	900	900	900	900
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	4,000	3,578	3,550	3,625	3,725	3,683	3,605	3,625	3,643
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	23,937	25,200	25,750	26,125	26,425	26,900	27,350	27,675	28,000
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	3,075	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,021	3,016	3,016	3,023
BANGLADESH										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA.	10,500	10,580	10,620	10,660	10,700	10,740	10,780	10,820	10,860
YIELD :	TON/HA.	1.29	1.28	1.29	1.31	1.32	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.38
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON:	13,500	13,575	13,750	13,950	14,140	14,350	14,550	14,750	15,000
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	100	175	350	300	360	400	400	400	400
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON:	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON:	13,960	13,750	14,100	14,250	14,500	14,750	14,950	15,150	15,400
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON:	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

1/
RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
PAKISTAN										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,989	2,050	2,100	2,200	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
YIELD :	1000 M.TON :	1.61	1.63	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	3,200	3,350	3,400	3,500	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	62	12	12	12	62	62	62	62	62
THAILAND										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	9,600	9,450	9,500	9,550	9,600	9,550	9,500	9,450	9,400
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.32
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	11,880	11,645	11,800	11,950	12,100	12,033	12,160	12,285	12,408
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	3,000	2,728	2,650	2,700	2,750	2,583	2,605	2,625	2,643
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	8,850	9,050	9,150	9,250	9,350	9,450	9,555	9,660	9,765
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,333	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
BURMA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	4,950	5,400	5,460	5,520	5,580	5,600	5,600	5,620	5,620
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.58	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.44
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	7,800	7,325	7,500	7,700	7,900	7,950	8,000	8,050	8,100
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,000	850	900	925	975	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	6,200	6,475	6,600	6,775	6,925	6,950	7,000	7,050	7,100
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742
INDONESIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	9,300	9,400	9,500	9,650	9,800	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	2.34	2.34	2.42	2.52	2.60	2.73	2.91	3.05	3.18
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	21,750	22,000	23,000	24,300	25,500	25,700	27,400	28,700	29,900
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	500	1,570	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	61	0	0	0	0	0	400	500	500
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	21,625	22,700	23,600	24,300	25,300	25,700	27,000	28,200	29,400
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	2,300	3,170	3,570	4,070	4,770	4,770	4,770	4,770	4,770
HIGH INCOME EAST ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,903	1,930	1,940	1,950	1,960	1,970	1,980	1,990	2,000
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	3.98	3.94	3.99	4.05	4.11	4.16	4.22	4.27	4.32
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	7,570	7,600	7,750	7,900	8,050	8,200	8,350	8,500	8,650
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	1,065	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	245	260	290	310	340	350	350	350	350
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	8,415	8,640	8,860	9,100	9,400	9,350	9,500	9,650	9,800
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,729	1,729	1,729	1,719	1,729	1,729	1,729	1,729	1,729

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

RICE SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
SOUTH KOREA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,225	1,241	1,244	1,247	1,250	1,255	1,260	1,265	1,270
YIELD :	1000 M.TON :	4.49	4.40	4.48	4.56	4.64	4.70	4.75	4.79	4.83
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	5,500	5,460	5,575	5,685	5,800	5,898	5,985	6,059	6,134
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	500	473	643	642	558	492	430	395	353
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	6,000	6,108	6,218	6,327	6,358	6,390	6,422	6,454	6,487
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	1,300	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,118	1,118	1,118
LOW INCOME EAST ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	5,037	5,200	5,220	5,230	5,240	5,260	5,280	5,300	5,325
YIELD :	TON/HA. :	1.91	1.87	1.90	1.94	1.99	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.08
PRODUCTION :	1000 M.TON :	9,609	9,745	9,900	10,170	10,430	10,600	10,750	10,900	11,100
IMPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	240	280	310	340	350	300	300	300	300
EXPORTS :	1000 M.TON :	400	605	610	735	835	900	900	900	900
CONSUMPTION :	1000 M.TON :	9,231	9,420	9,600	9,775	9,945	10,000	10,150	10,300	10,500
ENDING STOCK :	1000 M.TON :	2,019	2,019	2,019	2,019	2,019	2,019	2,019	2,019	2,019

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
ECONOMIC REGIONS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	33,415	33,276	33,664	33,926	34,036	34,239	34,273	34,405	34,718
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	462	452	458	466	473	477	484	490	494
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	70,878	69,048	70,762	72,628	73,912	75,084	76,265	77,414	78,727
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	20,427	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	20,508	820	516	804	702	710	729	422	484
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	67,077	68,910	70,244	71,467	72,670	73,811	75,134	76,371	77,767
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	25,583	24,803	24,805	25,162	25,702	26,265	26,667	27,288	27,764
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	5,998	5,618	5,751	5,720	5,727	5,692	5,662	5,633	5,644
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	620	557	562	571	575	580	587	594	598
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	17,081	14,373	14,845	14,989	15,128	15,161	15,261	15,365	15,514
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	8,187	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	7,615	-350	-616	-604	-598	-522	-474	-630	-439
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	15,253	15,605	15,740	15,775	15,810	15,788	15,968	16,057	16,110
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	8,270	7,388	7,109	6,927	6,843	6,738	6,505	6,443	6,286
CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	8,295	8,352	8,382	8,413	8,443	8,475	8,405	8,435	8,550
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	711	717	731	752	763	775	797	810	812
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	27,078	27,490	28,125	29,074	29,571	30,180	30,780	31,380	31,905
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	6,480	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	4,300	-1,450	-1,250	-970	-1,020	-880	-740	-605	-515
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	28,690	28,990	29,310	29,715	30,140	30,565	31,000	31,435	31,895
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	7,586	7,536	7,601	7,930	8,381	8,876	9,396	9,946	10,471
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	19,122	19,306	19,531	19,793	19,866	20,072	20,206	20,337	20,524
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	304	307	310	314	320	323	326	328	332
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	26,719	27,185	27,792	28,565	29,213	29,743	30,224	30,669	31,308
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	5,760	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	8,593	2,620	2,382	2,378	2,320	2,112	1,943	1,657	1,438
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	23,134	24,315	25,194	25,977	26,720	27,458	28,166	28,879	29,762
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	9,727	9,879	10,095	10,305	10,478	10,651	10,766	10,899	11,007

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
WORLD SUMMARY

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	33,415	33,276	33,664	33,926	34,036	34,239	34,273	34,405	34,718
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	462	452	458	466	473	477	484	490	494
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	70,878	69,048	70,762	72,628	73,912	75,084	76,265	77,414	78,727
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	20,427	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	20,508	820	516	804	702	710	729	422	484
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	67,077	68,910	70,244	71,467	72,670	73,811	75,134	76,371	77,767
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	25,583	24,803	24,805	25,162	25,702	26,265	26,667	27,288	27,764
WORLD LESS U.S.										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	27,833	28,096	28,364	28,666	28,776	29,019	29,093	29,265	29,578
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	433	436	442	451	458	463	470	476	479
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	55,402	56,248	57,562	59,328	60,512	61,684	62,815	63,914	65,127
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	20,415	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	13,483	-6,680	-6,684	-6,396	-6,498	-6,590	-6,671	-7,028	-7,016
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	60,912	62,710	63,944	65,167	66,370	67,611	68,834	70,071	71,467
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	20,538	20,658	20,960	21,517	22,157	22,820	23,472	24,343	25,019
WORLD LESS U.S. AND U.S.S.R.										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	24,683	24,891	25,129	25,401	25,481	25,694	25,738	25,880	26,178
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	368	371	376	385	391	396	403	408	413
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	41,702	42,451	43,441	44,880	45,737	46,684	47,615	48,514	49,623
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	20,165	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	9,183	-11,030	-11,134	-10,946	-11,148	-11,340	-11,521	-11,978	-12,016
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	51,512	53,210	54,369	55,517	56,645	57,911	58,959	60,121	61,442
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	16,961	17,134	17,340	17,649	17,889	18,102	18,279	18,650	18,847
MAJOR EXPORTERS 2/										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	7,399	7,443	7,528	7,610	7,688	7,748	7,801	7,851	7,888
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	732	727	733	744	753	758	762	766	769
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	24,894	24,869	25,346	26,006	26,593	26,966	27,291	27,622	27,849
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	294	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	9,269	9,227	9,316	9,594	9,880	10,012	10,130	10,254	10,335
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	15,051	15,613	15,841	16,059	16,257	16,445	16,633	16,821	17,009
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	6,283	6,314	6,503	6,856	7,312	7,821	8,349	8,896	9,401

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.
2/ INCLUDES USSR, PAKISTAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, TURKEY, AND MIDDLE AMERICA.

COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL DEVELOPED										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	5,998	5,618	5,751	5,720	5,727	5,692	5,662	5,633	5,644
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	620	557	562	571	575	580	587	594	598
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	17,081	14,373	14,845	14,989	15,128	15,161	15,261	15,365	15,514
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	8,187	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	7,615	-350	-616	-604	-598	-522	-474	-630	-439
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	15,253	15,605	15,740	15,775	15,810	15,788	15,968	16,057	16,110
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	8,270	7,388	7,109	6,927	6,843	6,738	6,505	6,443	6,286
UNITED STATES										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	5,582	5,180	5,300	5,260	5,260	5,220	5,180	5,140	5,140
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	604	538	542	551	555	559	565	572	576
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	15,476	12,800	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,400	13,450	13,500	13,600
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	7,025	7,500	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,450	7,500
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	6,165	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,300
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	5,045	4,145	3,845	3,645	3,545	3,445	3,195	2,945	2,745
EC-10										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	128	140	140	140	140	140	141	143	145
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	987	790	826	829	834	837	840	845	842
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	580	508	531	533	536	538	544	555	561
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	3,353	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	185	-3,525	-3,540	-3,570	-3,600	-3,665	-3,750	-3,865	-3,850
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	3,758	4,025	4,060	4,095	4,125	4,200	4,270	4,350	4,400
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	1,275	1,283	1,294	1,302	1,313	1,316	1,320	1,390	1,401
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE (EXCL. EC-10)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	70	73	78	81	84	85	90	95	100
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	778	805	807	809	814	825	830	832	834
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	250	270	289	301	314	322	343	363	383
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	1,215	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	25	-1,350	-1,346	-1,349	-1,361	-1,383	-1,398	-1,412	-1,424
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	1,455	1,605	1,625	1,645	1,670	1,703	1,738	1,772	1,800
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	610	625	635	640	645	647	650	653	660

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
JAPAN										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	0	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	0
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	0	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	0
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	3,285	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	0
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	---	---	---	---	---	-2,910	-2,980	-2,850
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	3,170	-3,060	-3,030	-3,000	-2,970	-2,940	2,920	2,890	2,860
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	805	3,070	3,040	3,010	2,980	2,950	745	835	825
			795	785	775	765	755			
OTHER DEVELOPED (CANADA, SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	218	225	233	239	243	247	251	255	259
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	774	769	771	779	787	794	801	809	815
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	775	795	825	855	878	901	924	947	970
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	322	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	380	85	100	115	133	166	164	177	185
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	705	705	715	725	735	735	740	745	750
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	535	540	550	565	575	575	595	620	655

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL CENTRALLY PLANNED										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	8,295	8,352	8,382	8,413	8,443	8,475	8,405	8,435	8,550
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	711	717	731	752	763	775	797	810	812
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	27,078	27,490	28,125	29,074	29,571	30,180	30,780	31,380	31,905
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	6,480	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	4,300	-1,450	-1,250	-970	-1,020	-880	-740	-605	-515
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	28,690	28,990	29,310	29,715	30,140	30,565	31,000	31,435	31,895
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	7,586	7,536	7,601	7,930	8,381	8,876	9,396	9,946	10,471
EAST EUROPE										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	45	47	47	48	48	50	50	50	50
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	377	292	296	299	299	305	305	305	309
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	78	63	64	66	66	70	70	70	71
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	3,230	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	-3,400	-3,400	-3,420	-3,420	-3,430	-3,430	-3,435	-3,435
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	3,390	3,470	3,495	3,495	3,495	3,505	3,515	3,515	3,520
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	789	782	751	742	733	728	713	703	689
SOVIET UNION										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	3,150	3,205	3,235	3,265	3,295	3,325	3,355	3,385	3,400
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	947	937	950	963	976	982	986	991	993
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	13,700	13,797	14,121	14,448	14,775	15,000	15,200	15,400	15,504
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	4,300	4,350	4,450	4,550	4,650	4,750	4,850	4,950	5,000
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	9,400	9,500	9,575	9,650	9,725	9,800	9,875	9,950	10,025
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	3,577	3,524	3,620	3,868	4,268	4,718	5,193	5,693	6,172
CHINA (PRC)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,000	5,000	5,100
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	568	582	595	622	629	645	675	693	697
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	13,300	13,630	13,940	14,560	14,730	15,110	15,510	15,910	16,330
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	-2,400	-2,300	-2,100	-2,250	-2,200	-2,160	-2,120	-2,080
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	15,900	16,020	16,240	16,570	16,920	17,260	17,610	17,970	18,350
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	3,220	3,230	3,230	3,320	3,380	3,430	3,490	3,550	3,610

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING REGIONS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
TOTAL DEVELOPING WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	19,122	19,306	19,531	19,793	19,866	20,072	20,206	20,337	20,524
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	304	307	310	314	320	323	326	328	332
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	26,719	27,185	27,792	28,565	29,213	29,743	30,224	30,669	31,308
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	5,760	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	8,593	2,620	2,382	2,378	2,320	2,112	1,943	1,657	1,438
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	23,134	24,315	25,194	25,977	26,720	27,458	28,166	28,879	29,762
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	9,727	9,879	10,095	10,305	10,478	10,651	10,766	10,899	11,007
DEVELOPING AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	4,559	4,583	4,633	4,678	4,703	4,734	4,760	4,791	4,816
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	414	420	422	425	428	430	433	436	439
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	8,673	8,842	8,976	9,140	9,243	9,360	9,468	9,591	9,702
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	290	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	4,094	3,883	3,865	3,913	3,906	3,893	3,885	3,872	3,861
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	4,724	4,980	5,099	5,217	5,335	5,463	5,591	5,719	5,847
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	2,789	2,753	2,765	2,775	2,777	2,781	2,773	2,773	2,767
DEVELOPING AMERICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	3,789	3,948	4,043	4,130	4,208	4,248	4,281	4,306	4,333
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	427	432	434	443	449	453	455	456	458
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	7,432	7,836	8,061	8,398	8,682	8,837	8,946	9,028	9,122
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	214	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	2,821	2,559	2,565	2,743	2,907	2,942	2,928	2,903	2,882
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	4,630	5,120	5,405	5,595	5,745	5,890	6,010	6,130	6,250
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	3,338	3,495	3,586	3,646	3,676	3,681	3,689	3,684	3,674
DEVELOPING ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	10,774	10,775	10,855	10,985	10,955	11,090	11,165	11,240	11,375
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	214	212	216	219	224	227	230	233	239
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	10,614	10,507	10,755	11,027	11,288	11,546	11,810	12,050	12,484
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	5,151	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	1,678	-3,822	-4,048	-4,278	-4,493	-4,723	-4,870	-5,118	-5,305
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	13,680	14,215	14,690	15,165	15,640	16,105	16,565	17,030	17,665
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	3,567	3,631	3,744	3,884	4,025	4,189	4,304	4,442	4,566

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.

COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING AREAS

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
MIDDLE AMERICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	626	648	678	710	748	758	771	781	793
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	889	888	864	878	884	882	879	876	873
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	2,557	2,642	2,690	2,863	3,037	3,070	3,111	3,141	3,181
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	1,707	1,629	1,645	1,803	1,992	2,035	2,058	2,087	2,124
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	898	950	985	1,010	1,025	1,040	1,055	1,070	1,085
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	193	256	316	366	386	381	379	363	335
MEXICO										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	360	365	365	370	375	375	378	378	380
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	907	948	942	947	952	955	955	956	958
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	1,500	1,590	1,580	1,610	1,640	1,645	1,658	1,660	1,672
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	800	780	770	790	800	820	820	825	840
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	730	760	790	810	820	830	840	850	860
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	116	166	186	196	216	211	209	194	166
BRAZIL										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	2,040	2,030	2,050	2,070	2,090	2,110	2,120	2,130	2,140
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	289	305	309	316	320	325	327	329	331
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	2,710	2,840	2,911	3,001	3,070	3,145	3,180	3,216	3,253
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	138	50	0	0	-30	-55	-95	-134	-182
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	2,434	2,750	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,275	3,350	3,425
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	1,978	2,018	2,029	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,040
SOUTH AMERICA EXCLUDING BRAZIL										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,123	1,270	1,315	1,350	1,370	1,380	1,390	1,395	1,400
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	420	404	407	409	409	414	416	417	418
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	2,165	2,354	2,460	2,534	2,575	2,622	2,655	2,671	2,688
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	176	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	976	880	920	940	945	962	965	950	940
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	1,298	1,420	1,520	1,585	1,620	1,650	1,680	1,710	1,740
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	1,167	1,221	1,241	1,250	1,260	1,270	1,280	1,291	1,299
HIGH INCOME N. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	282	340	350	360	360	365	365	370	370
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	526	544	551	555	559	562	564	566	568
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	681	850	885	918	925	942	945	962	965
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	86	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	325	250	265	278	265	260	245	242	225
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	472	600	620	640	660	680	700	720	740
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	173	173	173	173	173	175	175	175	175

COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING AREAS (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
LOW INCOME N. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	1,750	1,743	1,768	1,788	1,798	1,809	1,820	1,831	1,841
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	706	711	709	713	716	719	723	726	730
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	5,675	5,692	5,760	5,852	5,911	5,973	6,041	6,109	6,176
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	102	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	2,339	2,333	2,309	2,335	2,334	2,318	2,308	2,290	2,285
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	3,263	3,380	3,449	3,517	3,585	3,663	3,741	3,819	3,897
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	1,966	1,945	1,947	1,947	1,939	1,931	1,923	1,923	1,917
EGYPT										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	496	495	495	500	500	500	500	500	500
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	1,010	1,000	1,003	1,006	1,008	1,012	1,015	1,018	1,021
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	2,300	2,273	2,280	2,310	2,315	2,325	2,330	2,338	2,345
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	690	803	770	760	735	705	670	638	605
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	1,425	1,470	1,510	1,550	1,590	1,630	1,670	1,710	1,750
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	888	888	888	888	878	868	858	848	838
SUDAN										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	375	390	400	410	415	420	425	430	435
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	255	279	290	300	310	320	330	339	350
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	440	500	532	565	590	617	645	670	700
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	350	400	426	456	478	502	527	549	576
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	100	103	106	109	112	115	118	121	124
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	453	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
TURKEY										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	680	655	670	675	680	685	690	695	700
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	735	756	747	750	752	753	757	761	764
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	2,295	2,275	2,300	2,325	2,350	2,370	2,400	2,430	2,455
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	920	845	825	825	825	820	825	830	830
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	1,380	1,450	1,475	1,500	1,525	1,550	1,575	1,600	1,625
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	479	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459
OTHER DEVELOPING AFRICA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	2,523	2,500	2,515	2,530	2,545	2,560	2,575	2,590	2,605
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	200	200	202	204	206	208	210	212	214
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	2,312	2,300	2,331	2,370	2,407	2,445	2,482	2,520	2,561
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	67	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	1,430	1,300	1,291	1,300	1,307	1,315	1,332	1,340	1,351
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	949	1,000	1,030	1,060	1,090	1,120	1,150	1,180	1,210
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	635	635	645	655	665	675	675	675	675

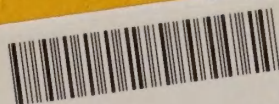
COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING AREAS (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
INDIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	8,200	8,220	8,280	8,390	8,340	8,450	8,510	8,570	8,690
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	169	172	175	177	183	185	189	192	199
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	6,360	6,490	6,660	6,820	7,010	7,180	7,390	7,560	7,940
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	190	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	195	0	0	0	0	0	60	40	40
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	6,400	6,460	6,620	6,780	6,950	7,130	7,310	7,490	7,870
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	1,000	1,030	1,070	1,110	1,170	1,220	1,240	1,270	1,300
PAKISTAN										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	2,072	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	378	359	364	371	374	379	381	385	387
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	3,600	3,382	3,423	3,495	3,526	3,584	3,605	3,643	3,664
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	1,850	2,140	2,190	2,240	2,280	2,310	2,340	2,370	2,400
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	695	737	770	825	871	945	1,010	1,083	1,147
SOUTH ASIA (EXCLUDING INDIA AND PAKISTAN)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	79	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	372	386	389	394	401	405	408	414	420
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	135	142	152	163	175	186	197	209	222
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	235	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	78	-195	-198	-197	-190	-189	-188	-186	-183
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	310	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	123	130	140	150	155	160	165	170	175
SOUTHEAST ASIA (EXCL. THAILAND)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	212	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	108	107	108	110	112	115	117	119	121
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	105	103	107	111	116	121	126	131	136
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	115	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	-132	-133	-139	-134	-139	-134	-139	-134
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	34	34	34	39	39	44	44	49	49
HIGH INCOME EAST ASIA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	381	435	435	435	435	435	435	435	435
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	3,340	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	100	-3,570	-3,720	-3,875	-4,030	-4,190	-4,345	-4,505	-4,635
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	3,290	3,560	3,715	3,870	4,025	4,185	4,340	4,500	4,630
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	1,321	1,341	1,356	1,371	1,386	1,401	1,416	1,431	1,446

COTTON SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION 1/
DEVELOPING AREAS (CONT.)

VARIABLE NAME :	UNITS :	1981 :	1982 :	1983 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1987 :	1988 :	1989 :
SOUTH KOREA										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	381	435	435	435	435	435	435	435	435
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	1,550	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	-1,655	-1,730	-1,800	-1,875	-1,960	-2,040	-2,120	-2,200
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	1,550	1,650	1,725	1,800	1,875	1,955	2,035	2,115	2,195
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	536	551	566	576	586	601	616	631	646
TAIWAN										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	1,010	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	-1,100	-1,150	-1,200	-1,250	-1,300	-1,350	-1,400	-1,450
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	1,010	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560
HONG KONG										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	650	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	50	-725	-750	-780	-805	-825	-850	-875	-875
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	650	725	750	775	800	825	850	875	875
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	210	210	210	215	220	220	220	220	220
LOW INCOME EAST ASIA (INCL. THAILAND AND INDONESIA)										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	196	210	220	230	240	245	250	255	260
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	439	394	399	405	409	413	420	424	429
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	395	380	403	428	451	465	482	497	512
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	1,106	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	5	-1,125	-1,197	-1,267	-1,339	-1,405	-1,463	-1,528	-1,593
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	1,435	1,490	1,585	1,680	1,775	1,855	1,935	2,015	2,095
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	344	359	374	389	404	419	429	439	449
REST OF WORLD										
AREA HARVESTED :	1000 HA. :	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
YIELD :	KG./HA. :	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	218	218
PRODUCTION :	1000 BALES :	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11
IMPORTS :	1000 BALES :	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORTS :	1000 BALES :	0	-305	-307	-310	-315	-325	-335	-345	-355
CONSUMPTION :	1000 BALES :	305	310	315	320	325	335	345	355	365
ENDING STOCK :	1000 BALES :	98	103	105	105	105	105	105	106	107

1/ HISTORIC DATA FROM FAS PS&D SYSTEM. FORECASTS FROM ERS-IED.
FALL 1981 BASELINE - FOREIGN CROP TABLES



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